

MOVES AGAINST OIL COMPANIES

Prosecutor of Hancock County, Ohio, Institutes Proceedings.

ANTICIPATES QUICK ACTION

Fire Destroys Fourteen Buildings in an Adams County Town — Bigamy Charge Sequel to Wedding—Justice Day Grants Stay to Attorney Patrick—News of the State.

Findlay, O., June 13. — The grand jury made its regular report to the court and was discharged. When it was learned that expected indictments against the Standard Oil company had not been returned, County Prosecutor David stepped down to the probate court room and filed two informations against the Buckeye Pipe line and the Manhattan Oil company, charging them with being subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil company and organized for the purpose of restricting trade. The officers named in connection with these companies are John O'Brien, superintendent of the Buckeye Pipe Line company, and E. T. Cuthbert and R. E. Curtin of the Manhattan Oil company, and they are charged with being conspirators in the restraint of trade, purchase of petroleum and its products. Prosecutor David said that in this court he can get much quicker action. If the grand jury had returned indictments, the prosecutor said, the cases would have gone over to the September term of court and possibly been postponed from that date. Now, he says, he can follow them and carry them to the higher courts, which he will do at once.

Patrick Granted Stay. Canton, O., June 13. — Application was made to Justice Day of the United States supreme court by Attorney Lindsay for a stay writ of appeal, and consequently a stay of execution, in behalf of Albert T. Patrick of New York. Justice Day, after hearing the reasons of Patrick's counsel, decided the case appealable and granted a writ to that effect. It will be heard by the supreme court in October. The action was brought before Justice Day because Chief Justice Fuller and other members of the supreme court are widely scattered on their vacation trips.

Pattison's Birthday. Cincinnati, O., June 13. — Governor Pattison celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday anniversary at the old home at Promont, Milford, after an absence of over five months. Up to the time of his illness, which began immediately after the election last November, Governor Pattison was as active and energetic as a man of 40, and but few of those who are acquainted with him would have estimated his age at as much as 50 years. But since he was stricken he has aged greatly.

Ohio Village Gutted. Portsmouth, O., June 13. — Fire swept a large portion of the town of Peebles, in Adams county, destroying fourteen buildings in all and entailing a loss of over \$15,000, on which practically no insurance was carried. Among the buildings destroyed were the Douglas hotel, Norfolk and Western depot, the Peebles Leader office and several others, including a number of residences. With help sent from here by a relief train the flames were gotten under control.

Too Many Wives? Cadiz, O., June 13. — George McElroy of Cadiz, once a resident here, and Miss Lillian Timmons, 19, a beautiful girl and an accomplished musician, were arrested while waiting for a Wash train but not, however, until after they were married. The bridegroom is here in jail, charged with bigamy. He is said to have a wife living in Chicago. The young bride, the daughter of a wealthy contractor, is at her home.

To Enforce Double Liability. Columbus, O., June 13. — In supreme court 29 suits were filed to enforce the double liability of the stockholders of the old Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway company. The suits are on error from the Franklin county courts and involve about \$200,000. The stockholders won in common pleas court on the ground that the company was insolvent six years before they were made parties to the suit.

Bridge Men Fined. Sandusky, O., June 13. — The trials of indictments against five bridge companies and five of their agents came to a close here and ended with Judge Reed finding them guilty and imposing a fine of \$500 in each case. The bridge companies and agents were jointly indicted for alleged violation of the Valentine anti-trust law.

Grocers' Association's Assets. Columbus, O., June 13. — By the report of Gilbert H. Stewart and John E. Sater, trustees of the defunct Ohio Wholesale Grocers' association, it is shown that the property consisted of a typewriter valued at \$30 and other small furniture. There is \$500.74 in cash on hand.

Accuses the Girl. Newark, O., June 13. — Attorney Smythe, counsel for Levi Bevard in Wertz murder trial, declared that the defense expects to show that Eva Wertz, the 14-year-old granddaughter of the victim, struck the fatal blow in defense of herself against the vicious assault of her grandmother. Eva Wertz is the chief witness for the state and it was on her statements that Bevard, who is her uncle, was arrested and charged with murder. The murder was committed with a heavy club.

Test of Aikin Law. Cincinnati, O., June 13. — As the first step in a test of the Aikin law raising the license to sell liquor to \$1,000, Superior Judge Hoffheimer granted a temporary injunction restraining the county officials from collecting more than \$250 from saloon keeper Bernard Wrebe in payment of his license. The officials are also forbidden to interfere with Wrebe in the pursuit of his business.

Grand Army of Ohio. Dayton, O., June 13. — The opening session of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of Ohio was devoted to giving out credentials and registration of candidates for office. There are half a dozen in the race for department commander and as many cities after next year's encampment, among them being Portsmouth, Springfield, Sandusky, Lancaster and Bellefontaine.

Drowned in Rain Barrel. Lisbon, O., June 13. — A two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Zesch was drowned in a rain barrel at their home several miles from this city, while the parents were absent from home at work. The child had been left in charge of a brother.

Girl's Deed. Youngstown, O., June 13. — Miss Ida Ball, 29, whose parents reside at Winchester, O., and who has been employed here in a hotel, took carbolic acid and is dying at the hospital. The only cause she assigned was continued ill health.

Sues a Minister. Urbana, O., June 13. — Rev. L. W. White, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, was sued for \$5,000 by Isaac Waugh, one of his parishioners, who charges alienation of his wife's affections. Waugh is a former city assessor.

LONGWORTHS Entertained by Ambassador Reid, King Edward Present.

London, June 13. — Seldom has the entertainment of the representatives of any foreign government attracted the attention of the social, diplomatic and political world that did the dinner and reception given by Ambassador Reid at Dorchester House for Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and at which King Edward, by his presence and attention to President Roosevelt's daughter, marked his esteem for the United States and the chief executive. Park Lane, in the vicinity of Dorchester House, drew immense crowds as the carriages of distinguished guests passed through the fashionable thoroughfare to the residence of Mr. Reid. The company included cabinet ministers, political leaders of both parties, diplomats and persons of prominence in English society.

JEROME To Continue Investigations of the Insurance Companies.

New York, June 13. — Concerning the grand jury investigations of insurance companies, District Attorney Jerome said: "On returning from my vacation after July 1 I shall continue with the Mutual Life Insurance company, at least for a time. Only one branch of that company has been probed as yet. I shall then proceed seriatim with the New York Life, the Equitable and other companies. But such investigations as we have been conducting in the Mutual are a matter of months necessarily."

China's Financial Straits. Peking, June 13. — China is in bad financial straits. The expenses of the government are multiplying without increasing the revenues. The pay of the new army is considerably in arrears and a great percentage of desertions is resulting. The dowager empress has issued a long edict, impressing on all officials the necessity of economy. The edict is addressed to the people and attempts to justify the course of the government. It says that no one appreciates so much as the throne the sufferings of the people from the taxation necessary to meet the great foreign indemnity and new government projects, which have been increased by the disfavor of heaven in failing to send rain.

Fierce Windstorm. Havre, Mont., June 13. — A heavy windstorm broke here, causing considerable damage and injuring three persons. The wind was accompanied by heavy rain and hail. Almost every window in town was broken, the Great Northern shops and roundhouse especially suffering in this respect. Eight coaches were unroofed and a string of cars was blown off a siding. The roof of the Havre Commercial company was blown away and one side of the building caved in. The persons injured were hit by flying glass.

LARGE SUM EACH MONTH

Allowed a Coal Company For Handling Cars on Its Pier.

ALLEGED FAVOR OF PENNSY

Brush Between Attorneys at the Hearing Conducted at Philadelphia by the Interstate Commerce Commission—Packers Found Guilty of Accepting Rebates to Be Fined.

Philadelphia, June 13. — An important fact brought out at the investigation conducted by the interstate commerce commission into the relations of railroads to the coal and oil interests, was that the Berwind-White Coal Mining company is allowed seven cents a ton by the railroad company for handling its cars on the Harsimus pier. This allowance gives the coal company about \$17,000 a month for this service. The work is performed, however, by Pennsylvania railroad crews with railroad locomotives, for which the company makes monthly settlements with the railroad, the amount of monthly bill being \$700. Charles Heebner, of counsel for the Berwind-White company, aroused the ire of the commissioners when he told them coal loaded into the bunkers of steamships was paid for by estimated weight and that there was no way of determining the quantity of coal that remained in a barge when the steamship did not take the entire load. Commissioner Cockrell then hinted that counsel was evasive, which Mr. Heebner indignantly denied. "We have nothing to evade," he declared, "but I don't know how you are going to find out what you are trying to learn because we have no way of knowing it ourselves." "Well, we will stagger along the best we can," was Commissioner Clements' comment.

It developed through the testimony of Frederick MacOwen, treasurer of the company, that during a period when cars were scarce E. J. Berwind made arrangements with the Pennsylvania railroad by which his company secured 1,000 individual cars, several hundred of which had been in the service of the railroad. Mr. MacOwen detailed the history of the Berwind-White company and explained the lease of Harsimus pier.

WESTERN MEAT PACKERS Found Guilty of Accepting Rebates. Kansas City, June 13. — Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co., and the Nelson Morris Packing company, charged in indictments returned here last December with accepting from the Burlington railway concessions on shipments from the Kansas City plants to New York for export, were found guilty after brief deliberation by the jury. The cases were consolidated for trial purposes. The specific case considered, which is practically identical with the others, is that charging Cudahy & Co. with accepting a rate of 23 cents per 100 pounds on a shipment of lard to New York for export to Germany when the legal tariff then on file with the interstate commerce commission was 35 cents. The statute under which convictions were obtained provides for fines of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each count. The indictments in the four cases contain one count each, so that none of the packing companies can be fined more than \$20,000.

Taft at West Point. West Point, N. Y., June 13. — The day was the most eventful one in the whole year of cadet life at West Point. It marked the graduation of the first class and the beginning of two months' leave of absence of the third class.

General Horace Porter, president of the board of visitors, delivered the address to the graduates. Secretary Taft presented the diplomas, after making a brief address to the class, in which he said: "I congratulate you on entering the army at this time, when we are at peace with the world, and at a time when it is in such a promising condition. The army is made for war. You are not here for display, nor to do those things pleasing to the taste of sweethearts, but to honor and devote your lives to the protection of your country's flag. Do not think that you have completed your course. You are just entering on your military education."

The Walsh Bank Failure. Washington, June 13. — The senate committee on finance considered the Tillman resolution, which among other things directed an investigation to determine "whether or not the national banks of Chicago have recently engaged in transactions beyond the lawful powers in connection with the recent failure of a bank in that city."

The resolution had reference to the failure of John R. Walsh and the aid contributed to his bank by other banks of Chicago. It was decided to request the comptroller of the currency to report full particulars.

Looking Ahead. Gerald—Will you marry me? Geraldine—Wait awhile. I don't want to get tired of you just yet.—New York Press

DOWIE IN COURT.

He Relates His Trials in Establishing Zion City.

Chicago, June 13. — John Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City and first apostle of the Christian Catholic church, was the star witness in the trial of the issue of who is the owner of Zion City before Judge Landis in the United States circuit court. As Dowie was wheeled in a chair to the witness stand the ravages of the disease from which he is suffering was plainly evident in his wasted body. Dowie's testimony was in the main a recital of the history of his life up to the time he was deposed by General Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva. While relating the hardships and trials met in his efforts to gain a foothold in the religious world and the obstacles placed in his way when the Zion City movement was in its infancy, Dowie looked squarely at Voliva, the man whom he had placed confidence in and who is now at the head of Zion, but the latter did not return the gaze.

Color Line in Schools. Frankfort, Ky., June 13. — The Kentucky court of appeals upheld the constitutionality of the legislative act of 1904 prohibiting co-education of the races in the schools of the commonwealth. The case came up from Madison county, where Berea college is located. The court says the new law does not violate the bill of rights or the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, and that it is constitutional in all but the requirement that white and colored schools shall be 25 miles apart when conducted together. The case will go on appeal to the United States supreme court.

Dupont Elected to Senate. Dover, Del., June 13. — The Delaware legislature elected Colonel Henry A. Dupont United States senator for the constitutional term beginning March 3, 1905. His election was practically unanimous, as the Democratic members voted blanks and all the Republican members, save one, voted for Colonel Dupont. The exception was State Senator Thomas C. Moore of Kent county, who voted for J. Edward Addicks.

JETT'S STORY

Said to Implicate Breathitt Notables in Several Killings.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 13. — It is understood that Curtis Jett in his confession says that Judge James Hargis, Elbert Hargis and Ed Callahan were in the shed from which Cox was shot and killed by assassins concealed therein. He does not say who fired the shot. Jett, it is said, also confessed to the killing of Marcum and Cockrell. He says that Moses Feltner, who said that Judge James Hargis, Ed Callahan, B. F. French and Elbert Hargis were responsible for the murder of Marcum, told the truth in every detail.



CURTIS JETT.

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PRESIDENT COREY

May Not Contest Divorce Proceedings Instituted by His Wife.

Reno, Nev., June 13. — Mrs. William Ellis Corey, wife of the president of the United States Steel corporation, filed a petition in court at this place for an absolute divorce. The petition of Mrs. Corey is brief, reciting that she was married to Corey on Dec. 15, 1883, and that he abandoned her about May 1, 1905. She asks for a decree upon the ground of desertion and also requests that the custody of their minor son be given to her. The petitioner has obtained three attorneys of Reno to prosecute her case, and Corey will be represented by Pittsburg and Nevada counsel. Sardis Summerfield, representing Corey, stated that he did not know whether his client would oppose the petition or not. It is currently stated that negotiations are in progress which will result in Corey giving his consent to the divorce and his settlement upon his wife of an independent fortune.

Eleven Men Mangled. Roanoke, Va., June 13. — While trying to remove the tamping from a hole in the rock where dynamite had been placed, an explosion occurred at the Bear-Wallace construction camp, on the Tidewater railroad, 15 miles west of Roanoke, blowing up 11 Romanians. Two men were killed outright and two more died just after reaching a hospital at Radford, Va., and two others are in a precarious condition. Another accident occurred at the same camp later in the day in which one man was seriously injured. The names of the dead and injured can not be given.

CONDEMNED IN THE HOUSE

Methods Used in Making Public the Neill-Reynolds Report.

SEVERAL MEMBERS SPEAK

President's Course Defended by One Who is in Favor of the Packers Paying the Cost of Inspection—Action on the Statehood and Railroad Rate Measures.

Washington, June 13. — The house committee on agriculture continued its consideration of the Beveridge meat inspection amendment. The question of fees has not been reached. The only statement made by the committee was that the country could be assured that the result of the deliberations would be a meat inspection law which would suit the most radical demands in that respect. The Beveridge amendment has been modified by the committee tentatively in a number of respects. One of these is to restrict its operation to "continental United States." As originally drawn the amendment was applicable to all possessions of the United States. The date on the labels of canned meat products is not to be required. Neither is an inspection of the product of the small butcher who may incidentally, by reason of his location near a state line, do an interstate commerce business in serving customers on both sides of the line.

In the house the Neill-Reynolds report on the condition of Chicago packing houses came in for severe criticism. Mr. Mondell (Wyo.), Mr. Slayden (Tex.) and Mr. Fulkerson (Mo.) discussing the advisability of the report in scathing terms. Mr. Ames (Mass.) defended both the president and the report, and insisted that the packers should pay the cost of inspection. The speaker appointed Representative Dalzell as regent of the Smithsonian institution. Mr. Mondell (Wyo.) in a speech precipitated discussion of the whole question of government inspection of packing plants. Mr. Mondell observed that the house of commons in England had under consideration the subject of American meat products, which he said called attention to the far-reaching and disastrous effects of the present agitation, but to what he declared to be an unfortunate misconception of the facts and of the nature and character of criticisms made officially or unofficially of packing house methods. Mr. Slayden (Tex.) condemned the methods used in placing the Neill-Reynolds report before the public. Mr. Ames (Mass.) followed in a defense of the president and in favor of the packers paying the cost of inspection. "I have no sympathy whatever for the packers, who deliberately brought this storm of righteous indignation against their methods and upon themselves; and I have the greatest sympathy for the executive, who, to rectify a crying evil, was forced much against his desires and earnest appeal to make public the report that he well knew would reap a whirlwind of horror and reproach for one of our greatest industries."

House Acts on Rate Bill. Washington, June 13. — With a very large proportion of the members present due to the activity of the Republican and Democratic whips, the house passed a rule sending the railroad rate bill back to conference, asked for by the senate, without even an expression of its wishes as to any of the amendments to the bill. The rule was debated for 40 minutes. The leaders participated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was inopportune to concur in the sleeping-car amendment and instruct the conferees as to the anti-pass amendment. Although the Democrats were aided by eight Republicans, they could not command votes enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted. While the sundry civil bill was under consideration the house, in committee of the whole, adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Bowersock (Kan.) prohibiting canteens in soldiers' homes.

Senate on Statehood Bill. Washington, June 13. — The conference report on the statehood bill was withdrawn from and again presented to the senate. The new report containing the compromise provisions agreed upon by the conferees of the two houses. There was some discussion of the power of the conferees to withdraw the report, and the withdrawal was only permitted by a vote. The new report was not considered. Much of the remainder of the session was devoted to the bill extending to 36 hours the time that live stock may be carried in transit without unloading. The bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal was also discussed at some length.

Boy Abducted. Philadelphia, June 13. — Called from the classroom by the startling announcement that his mother had been injured and that she was seriously ill in a hospital, Charles F. Muth, a seven-year-old boy, was turned over to an unknown man by a messenger boy.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Consuls of foreign governments are investigating conditions at the Chicago stockyards.

About half of the village of Sodus, N. Y., was burned, entailing a loss estimated at more than \$100,000. Over 400 editors and publishers of the country arrived at Indianapolis to attend the convention of the National Editorial association.

Josephine Terranova, the young woman who was recently acquitted by a jury at New York of the murder of her aunt, was paroled in the custody of her counsel.

In a fall of slate at the Indian Run mine near Corning, O., Charles Fisher, a miner, was instantly killed, and Frank Faldo, who was working in the same shaft, had both legs broken.

Joseph Spetnagle, 27, took acid and died at the home of his parents at Columbus, O. It is said he was despondent because his father refused to furnish money for a course of treatment he wanted to take at a hospital.

BASEBALL.

AT DETROIT. R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 1 — 8 11 4
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 — 7 10 3
Batteries—Kilian and Warner; Bender and Schreck.

AT CHICAGO. R. H. E.
Chicago 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 3 9 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 — 2 4 2
Batteries—Walsh, Owen and Hart; Kitzson, Hughes and Heydon.

AT ST. LOUIS. R. H. E.
St. Louis 2 0 5 0 7 1 0 0 — 15 18 4
Boston 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 — 3 7 2
Batteries—Feltz and O'Connor; Winter, Glaze and Brannan.

AT CLEVELAND. R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 5 10 4
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 — 4 10 0
Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Chesbro, Leroy, Griffith and Kleinow.

CLUBS V. L. P. C. CLUBS V. L. P. C.
N. Y. 30 18 .625 St. L. 25 24 .511
Cleve. 27 17 .614 Chic. 21 24 .467
Phila. 28 19 .596 Wash. 17 30 .362
Det't. 25 20 .556 Bos't. 14 35 .286

NATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. E.
Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 7 11
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 2 4 0
Batteries—Leifeld and Phelps; Richie and Donovan.

AT BOSTON. R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 — 5 11 1
St. Louis 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 2
Batteries—Young and Needham; Brown and Grady.

AT BROOKLYN. R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 1 7 1
Batteries—Pfeister and Moran; Scanlon and Bergen.

AT NEW YORK. R. H. E.
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 — 6 12 3
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 1 4 7
Batteries—Weimer and Schlie; Witte and Bowerman.

CLUBS V. L. P. C. CLUBS V. L. P. C.
Chica. 36 17 .682 St. L. 23 30 .437
Pitts. 31 17 .646 Brook. 21 30 .437
N. Y. 32 19 .628 Phila. 21 33 .389
Phila. 29 25 .537 Bos't. 14 35 .280

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
At Toledo 9, Milwaukee 12.
At Columbus 14, Kansas City 5.
At Louisville 3, Minneapolis 2.
At Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 3. Second:
Indianapolis 9, St. Paul 2.

CLUBS V. L. P. C. CLUBS V. L. P. C.
Toledo 29 21 .580 K. C. 26 25 .510
Colum 31 24 .564 Minn. 25 26 .490
Milw. 26 21 .556 Ind'ns. 20 31 .392
Louis. 27 23 .540 St. P. 19 31 .387

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.00@5.00; cows, \$3.50@4.50; heifers, \$2.75@3.00; bulls, \$3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4.50@6.25; lambs, \$5.25@7.15; yearlings, \$5.00@6.50. Calves \$6.00@7.00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.50@6.75; medium to good heavy, \$6.00@6.25; butchers weights, \$6.50@6.75; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6.00@6.25; packing, \$5.00@6.25; Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.25@1.28; No. 3 red, \$1.23@1.26; No. 4 red, \$1.20@1.23; No. 5 red, \$1.17@1.20; No. 6 red, \$1.14@1.17; No. 7 red, \$1.11@1.14; No. 8 red, \$1.08@1.11; No. 9 red, \$1.05@1.08; No. 10 red, \$1.02@1.05; No. 11 red, \$1.00@1.03; No. 12 red, \$0.97@1.00; No. 13 red, \$0.94@0.97; No. 14 red, \$0.91@0.94; No. 15 red, \$0.88@0.91; No. 16 red, \$0.85@0.88; No. 17 red, \$0.82@0.85; No. 18 red, \$0.79@0.82; No. 19 red, \$0.76@0.79; No. 20 red, \$0.73@0.76; No. 21 red, \$0.70@0.73; No. 22 red, \$0.67@0.70; No. 23 red, \$0.64@0.67; No. 24 red, \$0.61@0.64; No. 25 red, \$0.58@0.61; No. 26 red, \$0.55@0.58; No. 27 red, \$0.52@0.55; No. 28 red, \$0.49@0.52; No. 29 red, \$0.46@0.49; No. 30 red, \$0.43@0.46; No. 31 red, \$0.40@0.43; No. 32 red, \$0.37@0.40; No. 33 red, \$0.34@0.37; No. 34 red, \$0.31@0.34; No. 35 red, \$0.28@0.31; No. 36 red, \$0.25@0.28; No. 37 red, \$0.22@0.25; No. 38 red, \$0.19@0.22; No. 39 red, \$0.16@0.19; No. 40 red, \$0.13@0.16; No. 41 red, \$0.10@0.13; No. 42 red, \$0.07@0.10; No. 43 red, \$0.04@0.07; No. 44 red, \$0.01@0.04; No. 45 red, \$0.00@0.01; No. 46 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 47 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 48 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 49 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 50 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 51 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 52 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 53 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 54 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 55 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 56 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 57 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 58 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 59 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 60 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 61 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 62 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 63 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 64 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 65 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 66 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 67 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 68 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 69 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 70 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 71 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 72 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 73 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 74 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 75 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 76 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 77 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 78 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 79 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 80 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 81 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 82 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 83 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 84 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 85 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 86 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 87 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 88 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 89 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 90 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 91 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 92 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 93 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 94 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 95 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 96 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 97 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 98 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 99 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 100 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 101 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 102 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 103 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 104 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 105 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 106 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 107 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 108 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 109 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 110 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 111 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 112 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 113 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 114 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 115 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 116 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 117 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 118 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 119 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 120 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 121 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 122 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 123 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 124 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 125 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 126 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 127 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 128 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 129 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 130 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 131 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 132 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 133 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 134 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 135 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 136 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 137 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 138 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 139 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 140 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 141 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 142 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 143 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 144 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 145 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 146 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 147 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 148 red, \$0.00@0.00; No. 149 red, \$0.00@0.0

NOT IN DEBT TO CUBA

Uncle Sam Owes Her Nothing
For Coaling Stations.

DISPUTE OVER ISLE OF PINES

General Grosvenor Grows Remissive—Pensions Granted For Destruction—Pie For Ohio and New York—Diplomatic Mysteries.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN
Washington, June 13.—[Special.]—We are not bound to cede the Isle of Pines to Cuba in return for coaling stations which she has granted to us, in the opinion of a great many public men. "I think that Cubans have been pretty well paid by the United States for accepting the boon of liberty at our hands," was a remark of Senator Morgan in the senate recently. This idea seems to sink in when all the facts are considered, and the people who want the Isle of Pines made United States territory figure out that Cuba is a great deal in our debt. Not only did we give the island freedom, but we established a stable government; took measures to keep the island in a healthy condition, guaranteed it from any foreign disturbance and also from internal troubles and, to cap the whole, allowed the products of the island a tariff reduction of 20 per cent. While the Isle of Pines may be of no use to us and seems to be Cuban territory, it is no argument to say we ought to give something for the coaling stations.

The Rate of Pensions.

"We have made destitution a basis of granting a pension," said Senator McCumber, chairman of the senate committee on pensions. "Because a man was a general in the army there is no reason why the government should hereafter support his family in the same manner that they have always lived. If the general leaves his family in destitution a pension in accordance with his rank and their condition will be granted." At the same time there are hundreds of women drawing \$50 a month—yes, and even \$100 and more per month. Pensions of \$2,000 and upward have been granted, but only in a few cases. The pension committees of both houses are making every effort to place pensioners on an equality. The large pensions were granted several years ago.

General Grosvenor Marks Back.

"I have grown to be an old man now," remarked General Grosvenor in the house. He was telling a story of a speech that was delivered away back in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign. "I was either six or four years old then," he said. "I did not hear the speech, but I have often heard it repeated." That is reaching back a long time. General Grosvenor could write some very interesting recollections.

An Embarrassing Point.

Senators Berry and Bacon were having a very earnest discussion over some question involving the constitution, and they became quite animated, and finally Berry said:

"I leave it to the senator from Texas, Mr. Bailey, who is a constitutional lawyer."

There was a painful silence, and then Bacon said, "The senator can argue that question."

There are very strained relations between Senators Bacon and Bailey, and as Bacon is a constitutional lawyer of high rank the suggestion of Berry was rather disquieting and somewhat embarrassing at the time.

Positions Reversed.

It is the senate that is anxious for adjournment this year instead of the house. The house leaders say they are willing to remain until all necessary business is done if it takes till August.

States at the Pie Counter.

Representative Burleson of Texas was pointing out in the house that the south did not receive its share of appointments to federal offices and finally interested General Grosvenor, who said:

"It is customary to say that Ohio gets most of the high offices, yet Ohio, with her twenty-one representatives in congress, has not a single diplomatic officer."

"The gentleman is mistaken," declared Burleson; "Ohio has two of her residents in the diplomatic service, and later I shall call attention to the voracious appetite of the state of Ohio when it comes to the division of the pie as represented by the consular service of our country."

"If the gentleman will take the state of New York he will discover that the pie is largely centered there," replied Grosvenor.

"Oh, yes," admitted Burleson, "but Ohio, when it comes to clamoring for pie, whether it be at the counter of the state department or of any other department, is always a close second to New York, if she is not first in the van."

Mystery of Appointments.

Then Representative Mann of Illinois broke in and said, "I think there have been several appointments to the consular service made from my district since I have been in congress, but who got them I do not know, and I am very sure they were not made on political influence and, I do not believe, on merit."

"If the appointments were not made on merit or because of political influence," remarked Burleson, "for conscience sake tell me the source of the influence that brought about their selection."

"That is a mystery that never has been solved," was Mann's solemn reply.

IMPROVING MAIL DELIVERY.

Rural Carriers to Examine Only Boxes Displaying Signals.

In view of the great loss of time necessarily involved by requiring rural carriers to examine every mail box on their routes each day, an exhaustive inquiry, covering a period of several months, has been conducted by the postoffice department to determine whether or not a change in the regulation is advisable, says a Washington special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This inquiry has brought out the fact that for the purpose of delivering and collecting mail at those boxes with which they have actual business carriers would only be required to make daily visits to about one-half of the total number of boxes on their routes.

Figuring the average number of boxes on a standard route at eighty and the time taken to serve each box as two minutes, it is shown that by the present system of calling at and examining every box on each route a total of about two and three-fourths hours is consumed per route, whereas if carriers are required to call at and examine only those boxes with which they have business to transact the service of each average route will be expedited more than one hour's time. In other words, the people living at the farther end of a route will receive their mail that much earlier in the day.

It has therefore been decided that after July 1, 1906, carriers when making their trips will visit and examine only those boxes for which they have mail for delivery and those on which the signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for dispatch. By the new ruling patrons will need to display the signals on their boxes when they deposit mail there for carriers to collect, and the carriers will be required to raise the signals on patrons' boxes when they deliver mail.

Those patrons who are now maintaining mail boxes on which there are no signals will need to fix up or procure some sort of device which will serve as a signal to carriers.

SKIM MILK AS FERTILIZER.

Farmers Find Fluid More Effective Than Other Kinds.

Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. J., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used, says a special dispatch from Middletown to the New York World. W. Clark Mann and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied seventy-five cans on a timely sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

The Dream Hoe.

John Crawford had a peculiar dream a few nights ago, which resulted in the discovery of a grubbing hoe which was stolen from him recently, says the Wheeling Intelligencer. Mr. Crawford entertained suspicion against a person who later proved to be entirely innocent of having any connection whatever with the case. Mr. Crawford states that in the dream he saw a person in possession of the hoe, but of whom he always had the greatest respect owing to his close connection with the church and his seemingly high ideals. The dream impressed itself so forcibly upon Mr. Crawford's mind that he determined to investigate the matter, with the result that every detail of the dream came true.

Night Test For Submarines.

The French naval authorities at Toulon are making preparations for putting submarines to a new test, says the London Globe. Recent experiments have been so successful that practical experience is to be sought as to the suitability of submarines for night attacks. A night will be chosen when the sea is calm, and the first object sought will be to ascertain whether it is possible for submarines, with just the kiosk above water, to approach an enemy's ships outside the harbor near enough to fix the striking point, submerging the boat as soon as this is determined.

Resurrection.

(Tribute paid to San Francisco's spirit.)

As souls rise from a shattered form of clay
In fairer guise upon some higher plane
Does San Francisco's spirit rise today
In newer strength to rule the west again.

This blackened corpse men shed their tears upon
Is but a tattered garment, cast aside
For fairer robes to celebrate the dawn
Of new ascendancy to might and pride.

An empty sepulcher is fading where
The fair young body of our city lay—
Blain, mangled and distorted by despair,
The hero martyr of an awful fray.

Three days and nights, even as the Saviour
Vowed amid the grief of Calvary:
Then, lo, above the ruin of the storm
She rose to find a greater destiny.

And men who came to mourn for what
Had been found nothing, but were summoned by
A voice
That rang as from a mystic realm unseen
And bade them grieve no longer, but rejoice.

Half dazed and full of wonder, they be-
held
A radiant vision crowned with peace,
That said:
"Let all this chaos, fear and woe be
quelled."

"I am your city, risen from the dead,"
—Louis J. Stellmann in Leslie's Weekly.

HARVARD'S GREEK PLAY

Students to Give "Agamemnon"
In the Stadium.

ELABORATE COSTUMES PREPARED

Stage Scenery and All Other Accessories to Be Accurate Reproductions of What the Greeks Saw Nearly 2,400 Years Ago—Small Norwegian Horses to Draw Chariots—Costly and Varied Properties Provided.

The classical department of Harvard university will produce in the Stadium at Cambridge, Mass., on June 16 and 19, the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, one of the greatest of the ancient tragedians, says the New York Post. The play will be given out of doors as it was at Athens in the year 458 B. C., when it was originally produced as one of a series of three connected tragedies which together won the first prize in the dramatic contest. The stage scenery, costumes and all the other accessories will be accurate reproductions of what the Greek spectators saw almost 2,400 years ago, and everything that the research and learning of Harvard university could suggest has been done to make the performances correct in every detail.

Just twenty-five years ago, in May, 1881, the teachers and students in the classical department of Harvard gave in Sanders' theater the "Edipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles. That production was the first of the kind in the United States, and it excited widespread interest not only in this country, but in Europe. The role of Edipus was taken by George Riddle, who was then the instructor in elocution in the college. In 1894 a performance of the "Phormio" of Terence was given in Latin in Sanders' theater, and in 1901 members of the classical club gave a spirited reproduction of the extravaganza of the old comedy in selected scenes from Aristophanes' "Birds." In 1902 a considerable portion of Euripides' "Iphigenia Among the Taurians" was recited by students of Radcliffe college.

Rehearsals for the "Agamemnon" have been going on since the beginning of the current college year. The entire classical department at Harvard university has joined in the work, but the general committee in charge consists of Professors Herbert Weir Smyth, Charles Burton Gulick and William Penwick Harris. A special libretto of the play, giving both the Greek text and the English translation, has been prepared by Professor W. W. Goodwin, who has for many years been a special study of the "Agamemnon." The music for the performance has been composed by John Ellerton Lodge, a son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. It seems certain from the rather defective knowledge of ancient Greek music that all the choral odes were sung in unison. This style of composition has been retained to some extent, but in order to avoid the monotony of unvaried unison singing Mr. Lodge has arranged the formal choral stasima in harmony. The music is designedly simple in order to suggest an original accompaniment quite subordinate to the words of the poet. In the instrumental accompaniment instead of the single flute or harp which were usual in ancient times there will be three flutes and one bassoon. A dummy flute player also will appear from time to time and pretend to accompany the chorus.

Besides the chorus there will be a vocal duet between Clytemnestra and the leader of the chorus. The chorus is composed of members of the University Glee club. They have been trained by B. G. Willard, instructor in public speaking. Mr. Willard and George Riddle, assisted by A. S. Hills, instructor in public speaking, have coached the principals.

The spectators of the play will be seated in the curve of the Stadium. Fronting them will be a simple structure representing the palace at Argos occupied by Queen Clytemnestra during the absence of the king at Troy. This palace will serve also as a sounding board. The back scene will be of moderate height, and its temporary character will recall the primitive Attic drama. In a circular space in front, about sixty-five feet in diameter, the chorus and actors, standing on the natural earth, will perform their parts. In the center of this circle will be erected the thymele, or altar of Dionysus, under which—not near which, as in ancient times—the musicians and the prompter (a personage unknown to the Greeks) will be stationed.

The costumes are elaborate. The queen, Clytemnestra, appears in purple and gold, Agamemnon in the panoply of a Greek general. In his train follow Cassandra and other Trojan captives, both men and women, wearing oriental dresses, which contrast sharply with the simple costume of the Greeks. The old men of Argos, who make up the chorus, are in stately robes of white and subdued colors. The properties are equally costly and varied. They include sacrificial vessels, wands, wreaths, helmets, spears and shields, all specially prepared after designs based on Greek vase paintings of the best period. Finally there are two chariots constructed on the basis of the rather meager evidence concerning practical details which the ancient monuments, especially the frieze of the Parthenon, furnish. These chariots will be drawn by small cream colored Norwegian horses with haggard manes. These animals, which closely resemble those used by the Greeks, will be provided by Warren Delano, Jr. of New York, a Harvard graduate, who breeds them. They have been trained to the yoke. The care and attention given to these details indicate the accuracy of the whole production.

AN ACTOR'S MASCOT.

Vaughn Glaser Adopts Mouse Found Dying in His Dressing Room.

The audiences at the Colonial theater, in Cleveland, O., a few days ago would not suspect that Vaughn Glaser, the actor, is carrying about beneath his stern exterior a little secret that has put joy into his life and that makes him hurry, after each exit, from the wings to his dressing room, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. But so it is. He has a secret.

An incubator has found lodgment in the stock star's dressing room. Not a chicken incubator, either. It is warmed by electricity, tended only by the actor, and the little occupant is fed regularly on the only delicacies it can relish.

It was on a recent Sunday night when the incubator was installed. During the benefit performance Glaser heard a tiny, plaintive squeak that came from somewhere beneath the yards and yards of filmy laces and velvets that hang around the room. Glaser was a king then. He knelt on the trunk he found the origin of the squeak. Too tiny and too timid to flee, a little mouse, scarcely an inch in length, permitted the actor to lift it into the glare of the lights.

An actor needs a mascot. No self-respecting actor can successfully do without one. Here was Glaser utterly mascotless, and this mouse was found on his dressing room floor. It was an act of a kind Providence that thus came to his rescue.

Fearful that the mouse might be lost or that in its weakened condition it might succumb to the excitement of the moment, the actor forgot cues, lines, play and all else in a scurry for a prison for the new found pet. A shoe box was made to do duty, and an electric light bulb was placed inside in lieu of a steam radiator. A hurry call was sent out for a "Dutch lunch," minus the beer, and crumbs and cheese were scattered on the bottom of the box. A towel was folded for a bed, and the Colonial mascot retired for the night.

Since his discovery the little rodent has grown to almost double his original size, and he and the actor have become the warmest friends. He will not leave the box unless to go to Glaser's hand, where he takes all his meals. The little fellow has been made a permanent member of the stock company, and if his training progresses satisfactorily a part will be written into one of the forthcoming productions for him, at least rumor so hath it.

SWEET PEA CARNIVAL.

Dainty Affairs to Be Held at Roseman, Mont.

Bozeman, Mont., noted for the profusion of sweet peas, which clamber over its lattices and hedges in the summer, has decided to hold a sweet pea carnival or festival, and Aug. 11 has been chosen for the opening day, says a Bozeman correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal.

Merchants will festoon their windows, porches of homes will be draped with them, and wherever in the city there is room for a blossom it will greet the eye of the visitor or native.

Plans for the carnival were formulated by the sugar beet committee, and will be carried out by the Civic league. The affair will be as dainty and exquisite as possible and the tumult usually a feature of street fairs will be eliminated.

There will be music and a floral parade, with a carnival queen to typify the spirit of the occasion, and in the evening the maskers will hold high jinks.

AFRICA'S GREAT FUTURE.

Center of White Civilization in Fifty Years, Says Bishop Hartzell.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, who is stationed in Africa, predicts a brilliant future for that continent, according to a Chicago dispatch. Speaking at the recent alumni reunion during the commencement exercises of the Garrett Biblical institute in the First Methodist church, Evanston, he said:

"Fifty years will see Africa the great center of white civilization. It was with a purpose in view that it has been shut up from the outside world, and in this respect it may be compared to Japan. It now has begun to be opened, but it would have been better that its doors should have remained closed forever to the whites if it is to receive only the harmful influences of the other continents."

"At present Mohammedanism is making more converts in the dark continent than Christianity, and it is there that the last battle will be fought between the cross and the crescent."

Smaller Eggs Cups Wanted in Egypt.

There is a dearth of egg cups at Alexandria commensurate with the diminutive proportions of the Egyptian hen's egg, so says the latest consular report from there. In the ordinary British egg cup the Egyptian breakfast egg looks lonely and unsupported, and it is a matter of considerable skill to effect the necessary decapitation while it is in this woefully wabbling condition, says the London Mail; hence there is a cry from Egypt for egg cups meet for the national eggs.

Iron Cane London's Latest Fad.

Solid iron walking sticks, painted to resemble ebony and crooked at the upper end, are the latest fashion in London, especially along Piccadilly and Oxford street, says a London dispatch. Several medical reviews claim that the weight of the new cane is bound to develop the muscles of the hand if properly carried and that as a weapon of defense the new stick leaves nothing to be desired. The cane costs a little over a dollar.

TOWN TO RUN HOTELS

Plan For Preventing Extortion on Incoming Homesteaders.

UNIFORM PRICE; PROFIT TO NONE

Food and Lodgings Will Be Supplied at Actual Cost to Homesteaders When Shoshone Indian Reservation Is Opened—Money From Sale of Hotels After Land Rush Ends Goes to Town Treasury.

During the opening of the Shoshone Indian reservation, Lander, Wyo., is to be converted into the only real "socialistic community" in the United States, as the municipality will own all the restaurants and hotels, says a dispatch from Lander, Wyo. There will be no profit for any one, and food and necessities of life will be sold at cost and a uniform price charged to all, be they rich or poor. This plan has been determined upon by the city council in making preparations for the coming of thousands of people to register for lands of the reservation, a part of which will be thrown open this summer.

Tales of the practice of extortion from home seekers from Oklahoma when the Cherokee strip was opened, of fabulous prices charged for plainest meals at Bonstead when the Rosebud reservation was opened two years ago, and at Devil's Lake when the Fort Totten reservation was opened to homesteaders caused the citizens of Lander to decide upon the plan of owning and operating the restaurants, eating houses, hotels and street stands. No concessions for dining halls or stands, of any kind will be sold by the city and will not be permitted by the authorities of Fremont county.

The city will go into the business and will conduct stands which will be models of neatness. Small lunches will be served for small prices, and home seekers will not be "held up" as they have been at other land openings and compelled to pay as much for a dish of ham and eggs as they would for a banquet seat at the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland House, Delmonico's or the St. Regis.

Similar rates will obtain for lodging. Tent beds will be 15 and 25 cents. Rooms in the hotels and substantial wooden structures will make rates of 30 cents per day, which will include free towels, soap and water. Drinking water will be free, as will also the use of stationery. This will be a unique city when the municipality owns and operates the hotels. The municipality has no money with which to buy hotels, but as soon as the railroad completes the line to Lander bonds will be issued for waterworks, and the money obtained can be made to operate the hotels during the summer. After the land rush is over the hotels will be sold and the money revert to the city treasury.

The railroad is now as far as Shoshone, a small town on the edge of the great reservation. Officials believe the road will be completed to this point by July 1. Two giant rail laying machines are now at work east of here, and the work is progressing rapidly, penetrating a country as broad and free as it was 100 years ago. The only settlers now in the ceded area are a few Indians and white men who have married squaws, and the ranches of these men are widely scattered along the rivers and on the creeks near the foothills and mountains.

CALLING BY AIRSHIP.

Roy Knabenshue's Plan to Alight on White Horse Roof.

A. Roy Knabenshue, who in New York last summer flew his airship, the Knabenshue No. 2, around the skyscrapers against the wind, soon expects to sail over Washington daily for a few days. With his companion, Lincoln Beachey, he has been engaged by a Washington amusement company to make two ascensions a day. The company owns a park four miles from Washington. The first ascension will be made at the park and a direct course steered for Washington. The aeronaut promises to alight on the roof of the White House and deliver a message to President Roosevelt.

The Knabenshue No. 2 will be used. It is a cigar shaped bag, with a skeleton framework which supports the aeronaut. A motor of seven and one-half horsepower supplies the power, and a screw steers the ship.

The aeronauts have projected a trip to Baltimore by way of Laurel as the bird flies. On his trip Knabenshue expects to average fifteen miles an hour. Upon arrival over Baltimore Knabenshue expects to descend to the top of the Fidelity building, make a call on Governor Warfield, visit the city hall by way of the roof and explore the tops of other buildings.

Miles of Locusts.

Locusts are again devastating southern Algeria. The swarms first made their appearance a few days ago, and now they reach proportions that almost defy the imagination, says the London Globe. It is not easy to realize to the mind an almost solid phalanx of moving life 125 miles long by six miles broad. Unfortunately the devastation which such myriads of voracious insects must create in vegetation is not so difficult to appreciate. Wherever the host has passed nothing green remains. Even the houses are becoming uninhabitable. The Oran province seems doomed for this year.

Gifts to Japan's Fighters.

Her Majesty the empress of Japan, according to the Nippon Press, has presented 984 artificial eyes and 1,700 limbs to soldiers maimed during the recent war.

YOUR MIRROR.

Make a Friend of It, and It Will Teach You Many Things.

Do you know how to look at yourself in the looking glass? Not one woman in a thousand looks into her mirror in the right way.

The most important thing about a mirror is to have it where the light will fall upon it. Most mirrors are too high and they are too obscure.

Place the dresser where the light will fall upon it. If possible let the light fall from both sides full upon the glass. If this is out of the question, do the next best thing. Let it fall upon one side. Now make arrangements to light the other side of the glass.

At each side of the dresser there may be fastened stout little brackets, and upon these can be set a good sized candle. This will give light enough for dressing oneself, and the candles will burn a long time.

The woman who makes a friend of her looking glass will find that she learns something every day. For one thing, it will show her the direction and the fault of her figure. If she is inclined to be large below the belt line she will soon know it, or if her hips are too big or her figure too flat it will not escape her eye.

The woman who is going into the matter thoroughly will arrange her mirror so that the full light falls upon it—that is, the full length mirror. Then she will want to make full preparations to see her back. You cannot be a beauty unless your back is well dressed.

UNCOOKED EGGS.

They Are of Value as Food For Growing Children.

An Austrian physician has called attention to the value of uncooked eggs as food for growing children. Of all the substances found in the animal organism albumen seems to be the one most directly concerned with the phenomena of growth and development. Its value as a food is correspondingly great and is not sufficiently appreciated. In the artificial feeding of children this should be borne in mind. The white of the raw egg is the most available form in which we can find albumen, and it should be used in the preparation of most of the foods for children. After the usual nursing period it is well to add raw eggs to the milk regularly taken by the child. Free albumen is one of the most easily digested substances and is rapidly made use of by the muscle cells. It is a valuable food for adults as well as for infants and should be freely given in all debilitated conditions, whether from disease, exhaustion or old age.

TOILET TIPS.

A good bleach for the skin is a pinch of boracic acid in the water in which you bathe.

A soft linen cloth which is employed for no other purpose is better to use when bathing the eyes than a sponge. Massage with this cream for enlarged pores: One ounce of white wax, one ounce spermaceti, one ounce almond oil, one drachm violet extract.

Tincture of myrrh is a breath sweetener, and only a few drops in a half glass of water—just enough to make a milky lotion—are needed.

A benzoin bath is excellent to contract the pores. This is made by taking a big basin of warm water and dropping a little benzoin into it. There should be just enough to make the water milky.

It is not how much of the tonic is put on the hair, but how much is rubbed into the scalp that counts. Recipe: Two ounces of castor oil, four ounces of alcohol, five or six drops of oil of rose. Put on every night.

Chinese Cooks Economical.

One advantage in having a Chinese cook is that he does the unworking and does it admirably. His calculations are exact. He wants nothing left over. When I saw a little cold fish in the pantry one day I was reproached gently (not in the least imperiously) because I had said there would be eight persons for dinner when there proved to be only six. Everything is closely used up, and bills are cut nearly in two. Of course, part of this is owing to the fact that one Chinese boy takes the place of two maids, is a small enter and caters only for the simplest food. He does not eat dainties or luxuries and almost no meat. Rice and vegetables are largely the sum of his diet. Another point with the Chinese is their frugality in money matters. They pay no bills that they do not understand.

This makes for the interest of the employer, who must also remember that the efficiency applies to both sides. Children are very particular about being paid promptly.—Lydia Avery Cook, City Ward in Good Housekeeping.

Ties For Old Stockings.

Don't throw away your old stockings. They may be past wearing as such, but there are several good uses to which they may be put. If the legs are in good condition and the feet worn out, cut off the latter and the body of the stocking makes a fine cleaning rag. For polishing brass, candlesticks, door knobs and the like they will be found excellent. An old stocking also makes a good rag for rubbing up a shine on your shoes, and for wiping woodwork with oil it is about as good as flannel. One woman who does her own work always slips an old and footless pair of stockings over her arms when housecleaning in the cold weather and keeps one with the foot in to put over her hand when she has to wipe the stove. Another woman of original ideas puts on a pair of extra stockings legs on a very cold day, thus gaining the required warmth without anything burdensome on the feet.

"Love's Expedient"

(Original)
From the time Marcia Ford was a little girl she was given to understand that she was to marry a rich man. The disadvantages of poverty and the advantages of wealth were drummed into her ears till it was supposed that she had learned her lesson well. She was a quiet, obedient girl, and as she was attractive her mother had great hopes of at least seeing her the wife of either a practical business man or the heir to an estate. Marcia knew that a union with a scholar, a plodding physician, clergyman or even a lawyer would be forbidden. As to one who followed the fine arts for a living, Mrs. Ford would put her daughter behind bars rather than permit her to marry one of them.

Several men either of means or heirs to means became suitors for the girl's hand, but she gave no assurance that she would choose between them. Then her mother received a shock. She discovered that her daughter was corresponding with some one who signed himself "Arthur," and this is all the clue she had to his identity. Confronting her daughter with the evidence of her disobedience, she demanded to know who Arthur was. Marcia declined to enlighten her. The mother stormed and pleaded and, finding her daughter obdurate, shut her up and hired a duenna to divide the watch.

Marcia made no effort to leave the house, and though the two jailers watched with the greatest care, they did not discover that the prisoner was attempting to communicate with any one. Weeks, months, passed, while Marcia was the same obedient girl she had always been except that she would not reveal the identity of her lover. But so long as she refused her promise to give him up Mrs. Ford would not relax her watchfulness.

No men except such as brought supplies to the house were permitted to come upon the premises. Mrs. Ford offered to permit her daughter to see such visitors as she herself might approve of, but Marcia said that if she could not receive whom she pleased she did not care to see any one.

One spring, when the demon of house cleaning enters into all good housekeepers, Mrs. Ford determined to give her house a thorough overhauling. Tapering was needed, but new paper would not match old paint, and the lady decided to have the painting done first. She meditated going to the country while the decorations were being made, but for two reasons decided to remain at home. In the first place, she wished to superintend the work herself, and, in the second, she dared not take her daughter where she could not as well watch her as at home.

Since it was at the height of the season for renovating dwelling houses, but one painter was set to work. Mrs. Ford seemed afraid of a man coming into her home, even a house painter, and followed him about under pretense of seeing that he did his work properly. He did not do it to suit her, but was very obliging, and when he had painted a room a color that clashed with another room opening into it agreed to do it all over again, taking the loss upon himself.

"Are you a journeyman?" asked Mrs. Ford.

"I have been a painter five years," replied the man meekly.

"Well," added the lady, much annoyed at the delay and the position she was placed in, "you will never make a living with the brush. You have no idea of the harmony of colors. Paint the room over, and I will divide the loss of time with you."

"With marked good nature and patience the man painted the room over, but so slowly that by night he had not half finished it. Mrs. Ford telephoned to his employer to send the next day a man who knew his business, but the proprietor replied that he had not another man to spare. So the next morning the imbecile appeared and went to work again. When he had finished the colors were a dream of harmony, and when Mrs. Ford went in to look at it he was surprised to see a decoration he had not bargained for. There was a little niche in the room from which a rosy cupid smiled at her.

"Did you do that?" she asked of the laborer.

"Yes, ma'am. I know how to paint signs."

"It's very pretty, but I don't want it there. Paint it out."

The man, apparently not the least sensible

CHARACTER STUDY OF A. J. CASSATT

Pennsylvania Railroad President, Whose Company Is Under Investigation

Resourceful General of a Great Industrial Army, Who Is Constructive to the Highest Degree—Dares to March Straight Ahead When Others Fear to Take a Single Step

IS there to be no end to corporation scandals, to the uncovering of graft, deception, selfishness and plain dishonesty? Are all the trusts tainted? Has all public spirit departed from the great concerns that handle a nation's commerce? Wherever the investigator's probe enters the business body it seems to penetrate a festering sore. First it is Standard Oil, then insurance, next the beef trust, and now it is the Pennsylvania railroad. How long is it to continue?

To one who wants to think well of his fellows, who loves his country, who is a disciple of the gospel of optimism, who believes in an innate divinity in humanity, such disclosures are disquieting and with so frequent repetitions become nauseating and sickening. Every right minded man likes to be constructive, desires to look on the good, prefers sunlight to darkness.

There is one other thing he can do—resolutely seek the good; hold it up to be seen of all men; find that the masses of the people are yet sound and proclaim them so; strike the positive note that faith and truth and honor yet live; behold the right, cling to it and let the wrong die of its own shame; think of health in the body politic; appeal to

examining him and his work. He is constructive to the highest degree, daring to the point of audacity, a radical expansionist believing in the future and with sufficient courage and confidence to act on his belief. He has had the insight to see the immense growth of the country's business and to know that the railroad which measures up to the occasion and keeps abreast of this advancement is the one that will reap the largest harvest from the country's rapidly increasing trade. There is nothing of the conservative about A. J. Cassatt. He is in no sense a laggard. He practically went out of the railway field for seventeen years because the Pennsylvania management was too slow for his ardent nature. When he returned it was because he could carry out his ideals.

A Daring Project.

In the last few years he has projected improvements that involved the outlay of at least \$100,000,000. The biggest of these is the projected tunnels under the North river, the immense station in New York city and the extension of the line under the East river and into Brooklyn and Long Island. This daring project made the railroad men of the country gasp. Yet practically all of them have already come to see the wisdom of the move.

The North river tunnels introduce a new feature in engineering. They are to be practically subaqueous bridges. For the most part they are being driven through the mud under the river bottom. This mud is not sufficient to

tion of great electric motors in place of steam locomotives. It requires the building of one of the greatest railroad depots in the world. If one cares to venture into the realm of prediction, it will revolutionize transportation in New York city.

Yet this is only one of the improvements projected by Mr. Cassatt. Another is the great Pennsylvania station which is to be erected in Washington. Still another is his gaining control of other railways, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio. It was this move, by the way, which precipitated the investigation, with all its graft unfoldings. Yet an additional improvement being carried forward by this radical innovator is the straightening of the tracks through the mountains. The same attempt at betterment is being carried on through a thousand and one minor details. Now, if he would but go a step farther and eliminate favoritism and corruption from his railway management he would indeed prove himself a practical reformer that would deserve well of mankind.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt is in his sixty-seventh year. He is one of those young old men who do not lose their initiative, ardor and progressiveness with years; in other words, who do not ossify into conservatism. He was born in Allegheny, of which aristocratic city his father was once mayor. Young Cassatt had the best educational advantages, part of his course being taken in Heidelberg, Germany.

Did Not Balk at a Menial Place.

He returned to America, however, determined to go into engineering. That was just at the outbreak of the civil war, when civil engineers were in demand. In 1861 he helped to locate a railroad in Georgia. Returning north, he applied for a place on the Pennsylvania, and nothing was open but the position of rodman. Now, a rodman bears about the same relation to engineering that a hod carrier does to the building trade. But this highly educated son of a rich father did not balk at the menial place. He took it and proved such an efficient rodman that he was soon advanced.

Cassatt showed that he was not afraid to work and that he had individual initiative. These qualities win among real men anywhere, and they won on the Pennsylvania.

Colonel Tom Scott, the genius of the road, who had a keen appreciation of men, saw the stuff that was in the young engineer and rapidly pushed him to the front. In 1867 Cassatt was made superintendent of motive power and machinery for the entire system. It was at about this time that he advocated and had adopted one of his daring innovations. There was no means of handling rapidly and adequately the southern fruit supply. Cassatt brought forward a plan of extending the Pennsylvania to the coast and introducing a system of fast ferries, the longest ferry haul, by the way, in the world. It was expensive, but it paid.

Another Cassatt coup was in buying a line of road which the Pennsylvania needed in its business. The Baltimore and Ohio also needed that same line, and one of its officials one day gleefully announced to President Roberts of the Pennsylvania that the Baltimore and Ohio had the matter clinched. He had counted without Cassatt, however. That young man had seen what was coming and had quietly located a block of stock of which the Baltimore and Ohio official was ignorant. It was this block of stock which secured the much sought line for the Pennsylvania and which also secured Cassatt the first vice presidency.

In 1880 the progressives thought that Mr. Cassatt should be elected to the presidency of the road. The conservatives won, however, and as a result two years later he practically left railroading and went on to a fine stock farm near Philadelphia. He still remained a director of the company and initiated many of its policies, but to all intents and purposes he remained in retirement for seventeen years. He was a breeder of fast horses and became one of the leaders on the turf as he had before been with fast iron horses.

Upon the death of the former president the Pennsylvania concluded that it needed Cassatt. The story of the manner of that choice is interesting. The directors agreed that the man should be chosen who had been responsible for most improvements. As each one of these was checked off it was found that Cassatt had proposed practically all of them. Cassatt therefore was the man.

The committee to notify him of his election found him on the golf links. At first he refused to accept. Then Mrs. Cassatt, who, by the way, is a niece of President James Buchanan, was induced to use her influence. As a result A. J. Cassatt laid aside his golf sticks, sold his fast horses and took upon himself the management of the greatest railroad system on earth.

One of the most sensational episodes of the Pennsylvania president's career was his fight against the Western Union Telegraph company, involving the powerful Gould and Rockefeller interests. He carried this fight to the point of tearing down the poles and wires. A less courageous man would have hesitated before making an enemy of that puissant combination. That is Cassatt's strong point. He dares to march straight ahead when others fear to take a single step.

Mr. Cassatt is tall, athletic, uses his muscles and lungs as well as his head and is strong and vigorous in body as well as in mind. He is a widely informed man, an entertaining conversationalist, a good story teller and a man who always leads wherever he happens to be. More than all, he has shown himself a resourceful general of a great industrial army. His is the same sort of genius as that which wins battles.

J. A. EDGERTON.



PRESIDENT CASSATT.

the better natures of men; refuse to think all tainted because some are so; get out of the negative attitude of fault finding and into the constructive attitude of faith in the natural nobility of man.

Pardon the preachment, but there are so many prophets of evil that it is well now and then to sound the other note, even if it is only for the sake of variety. The hammer of the builder makes more music than that of the knocker.

Economic Earthquake.

Some people can be cheerful in the midst of an earthquake. That is what we need now. This perhaps is the beginning of an economic earthquake, and we shall require all our self-possession and sanity before it is through. We must learn to discriminate between a rogue and an honest man. Though the trusts are full of grafters, we must still have faith in the plain people, whom Jefferson trusted and whom Lincoln loved.

The inquiry into the coal carrying railroads by the interstate commerce commission has added another chapter to the book of corporate iniquity. Gross favoritism has been revealed, gifts of money and stock to railway officials have been avowed, involving bribery direct and indirect. These disclosures have most affected the great Pennsylvania system, showing a condition of corruption among its higher officials of alarmingly wide extent. So far, however, the highest official of all, President Cassatt, has not been involved or at least has been involved only by implication.

Cassatt, who has been called the best trained and most capable railroad man in America if not in the world, is now leaving a study for and of himself. So, leaving all his graft subordinates, let us get into a more tonic atmosphere by

SUBMARINE BELL TEST

Warnings In Fog and Storm Sent From Ocean Depths.

SIGNALS WERE HEARD MILES AWAY

Through the Telephone's Receiver the Throb of an Unseen Steamship's Screw Could Be Detected—Device That Enables Liners to Locate Lightships at a Distance.

To put the receiver of a telephone to your ear and hear the soughing note of a warning bell come out of the sea; by the same means to hear the throb of a steamship's screw when the steamship cannot be seen and by these sounds to drive a vessel through fog or darkness, avoiding collisions and reefs, acknowledging signals and making port as a skipper would in broad daylight, savors of the opening chapter of a novel by Jules Verne. Nevertheless these things can now be done, and they are made possible by the submarine telephone.

The signal is the invention of Professor Elisba Gray of Chicago and Arthur J. Mundy. It is controlled by the Submarine Signal company. Through the courtesy of the latter a representative of the New York Times witnessed a demonstration of submarine signaling on a recent afternoon at Sandy Hook.

A specially chartered tug took the party that had been invited to see the demonstration from Pier 6 to the Sandy Hook lights, which was riding easily on an oily swell and the crew were idling on deck playing cards and checkers. The only sound that broke the stillness of the ocean was the melancholy tolling of a bell. One tried to trace the sound in vain. The big bell on deck was motionless. One of the men was asked where the sound came from. He pointed down into the sea.

"Submarine," said he. "Pong! Pong!" was the sound that came from the depths of the ocean.

The captain of the lightsip explained that this was the bell from which steamships fitted with the submarine telephone took their bearings. It was hung from the keel of the lightsip, he said, and ships miles away, by the weather thick or clear, could hear it by telephone and know just where they were.

The telephone was shown later, but the bell was the first thing to be explained. Deep down in the sea it is operated by compressed air. A wheel turning in the engine room of the lightsip marked off five seconds of silence, then a notch released enough compressed air to drive the tongue of the submarine bell. The ghostly note came out of the sea twice with an interval of a second and a half, then there was a lapse of five seconds. Again the double note sounded. Then there was a lapse of three seconds. The continued repetition of the bell notes with the alternate lapses of five and three seconds constituted a signal which to mariners spelled in the submarine signal code "Sandy Hook Light."

Although many ships are fitted with the telephone which receives the warning note of the submarine bell, the vessel used in the demonstration was a tug, in the wheelhouse of which there hung what looked like an ordinary telephone. The party returned to the tug to see the second and most important part of the invention. On the way from the lightsip to the tug the carrying power of water was demonstrated by the fact that while the air did not carry the sound of the deep sea bell the melancholy notes came through the oars and the woodwork of the row-boat.

On board the tug full speed was ordered. The little craft traveled over a mile to the west of the lightsip. When at last it came to a full stop absolute silence prevailed except for the voices of the passengers. The bell notes were lost, and the lightsip itself was a little thing in the distance. Acting upon the suggestion of an official representing the signal company, the members of the party took turns at putting the telephone receiver to their ears. As clearly, though not so loudly as before, the sonorous bell pealed out of the sea. The throb of the steamship's screw was also heard long before the vessel came in sight of the tug.

The submarine telephone is exactly like any other telephone so far as its general theory is concerned. It begins in the wheel house and ends in the bilges. Here, closely pressed against the shell of the vessel, is a transmitter case full of water, and into it is inserted a microphone. This microphone is a metal drum. The plates of the vessel form the diaphragm. The water transmits the sound to this. The importance of being able to trace a sound in darkness or fog has always been appreciated by mariners. Many a good ship has gone to pieces through the inability of the master to do it. The submarine signal settles this difficulty.

One each side of a vessel having the telephone aboard there is a receiver. A switch closes the port microphone and leaves the starboard open, as a man might listen with one ear shut and the other on the alert. Both receivers are opened and shut in turn until it is made clear from which side the sound comes the loudest. This is part of the invention, the company hopes, will be much improved as time goes on, so that mariners will be able to find a sound with perfect accuracy. As it is, a vessel with the submarine signal apparatus need not approach within a mile of a lightsip, a reef or land where the bell gives out its warning without being aware of it.

In March in a blinding snowstorm Captain Turner of the steamship Iverna heard the Sandy Hook lightsip's submarine bell through the telephone at a distance of ten miles.

GREEK COINS.

How the Ancients Tested the Purity of the Metal.

The first coins of gold and silver that have come down to us are now dated as a rule in the time of Croesus, who lived about the middle of the sixth century B. C.

It may readily be imagined that a mere lump of gold, supposed to be of a certain weight, would be subject to skepticism unless it were guaranteed by some recognized authority. So, in order to save reweighing and testing at each transaction, these ingots or coins were stamped with the authoritative mark of a prince or state. So stamped they became the true coins in spite of the fact that, contrary to modern custom, they were not at all regular.

But, in spite of the guarantee that might be afforded by the mark of a state or a prince, we find the Greeks applying certain tests to determine the genuineness of the currency offered to them. Plating was easily detected by jabbing the suspected coin with some sharp instrument. At other times the touchstone was used. One which was known as the "Lydian stone" was supposed to reveal a proportion of foreign metal as small as a barley corn in a state. Another test, in the case of silver, was to polish the coin and then breathe on it. If the moisture quickly disappeared the metal was pure. Yet another way to detect alloy was to heat the coin or coins on red-hot iron. If the metal was unalloyed it remained bright, if mixed with other substances it turned black or red according as it was more or less impure.—Oliver S. Tonks in Chautauquan.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Some Facts Which Give an Idea of Its Immensity.

In all the heavens, with the exception of passing meteors or meteorites, not one body occupies a position closer to earth than the moon, which is some 240,000 miles away—very far, of course, side by side with any earthly distances, but a mere fraction side by side with other astronomical distances. Next to the moon our nearest occasional neighbor is Venus, and then Mars. Both Venus and Mars, however, are often farther away from us than the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind. Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter, which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, consisting thus of the sun and his planets, including our earth, may be fairly well grasped by any one taking the trouble to master two simple facts. They are these, that our earth is roughly about 92,000,000 miles away from the sun and that Neptune, the outermost planet of the solar system, is nearly thirty times as far distant from the sun as our earth is.—Chambers' Journal.

AN ODD BIRD.

The Kiwi of New Zealand Has Some Remarkable Peculiarities.

That queer bird, the kiwi, is a native of New Zealand. Its remarkable peculiarities are, first, the apparent absence of wings, as the plumage so covers the small, rudimentary, stick-like appendage of a wing that none whatever is apparent. The situation of the nostrils at the bill's extremity is a second peculiar feature. While hunting for earthworms it probes the soft ground, making a continual snuffing sound. Thus the scent is evidently of great help in finding food and the reason for the position of the nostrils quite apparent.

A third peculiarity is the very disproportionate size of the egg in comparison to the bird, it being a little less than one-fourth the bird's own weight. One kiwi's egg found weighed fourteen and one-half ounces, while the bird weighed just under four pounds (sixty-four ounces) and was about the size of an ordinary hen.

The plumage of the kiwi is a dull brown streaked with light gray, and the body resembles a miniature hay shock, rather badly hacked off at the rear part, a nature has not provided the kiwi with such decoration as a tail. The absence of wings is compensated for by its swiftness of foot, and the large, clumsy looking legs, which are sometimes used as weapons, are placed far back on the oddly shaped body.—St. Nicholas.

The Main Point.

"What do you think? That boss politician says he has divorced himself from politics."

"Then I'll bet he secured alimony."—Baltimore American.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

Different.

"Why don't you elope with her?" "But, good gracious, man, if you are perfectly willing for me to marry your daughter I cannot see any object to be attained by our eloping."

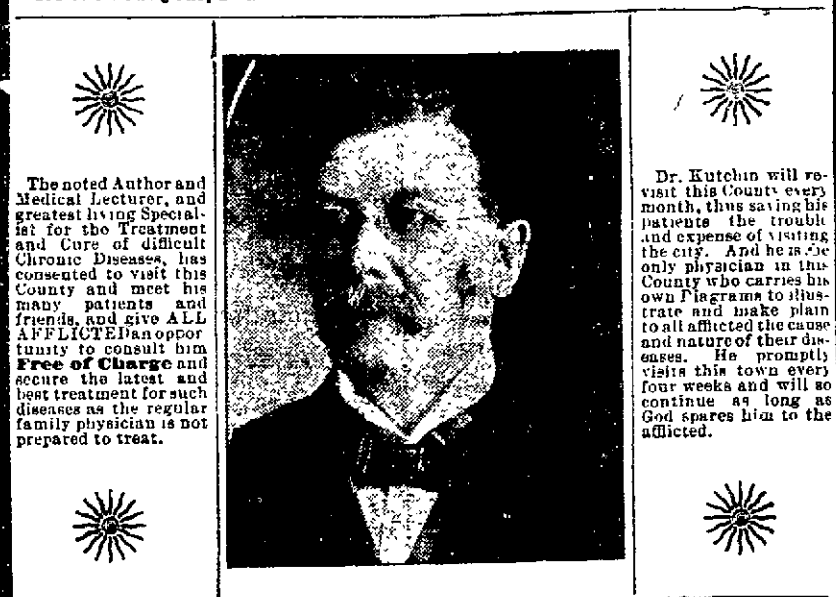
"Can't you? How will it be if I offer you half of what I save on the wedding?"—Houston Post.

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

City of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Office office, Columbus, O.



CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, are cured by Dr. Kutchin. He has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to Blind, others Deaf, and a large number to be invalid for life. Now they are cured and are on the high road to health. The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eyes, Ears, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Glands, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country. He has been the practice of country doctors, viz. he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and has been the practice of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records and compares for his reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for cure, without being removed from their homes and without the usual expenses, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No treat incurable.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Spermatozoa, Spermatorrhea, Loss of Strength and Nervous Debility, and Prostate, Varicocele, and all service diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No treat incurable.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedied. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancer, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Course in the Medical College, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Sanatoriums, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscretions practice produce. These vices when persisted in result in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but remember, if you delay, the disease will become incurable. The present is your only chance. The most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is your only chance. The future may be too late. Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a new failing method. Epilepsy, Mania, or any other mental disease, treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them, may result in permanent insanity. Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 3 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. Persons afflicted with any of the above diseases, should call and see the Doctor. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent U.S. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Free of charge. Remove in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month. CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad Massillon, Thursday, June 28, 1906

(REVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JULY 3)

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

WARTHORST & CO.

QUARRY,
BRICK - - BRICK.
Massillon, - Ohio

SOUTHWEST

The Land of BIG CROPS and PROSPERITY.

Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and all you raise is paying you good profits?

There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from \$3 to \$10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.

See the Southwest at Small Cost.

A trip to the Southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, 614 Traction Term Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every box. 25c. This signature, E. W. Brown

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1899.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phone No. 14
Business Office Both Phone No. 14

The INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following
news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Haskin's
News Depot, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neis-
inger's Pool Room and Lewis's Candy and To-
bacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-
class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906

Ohio citizens rejoice with Governor
Pattison in his safe homecoming, and
hope that the patient's longing for fa-
miliar surroundings, now satisfied,
will result in the return of health and
strength.

The dry dock Dewey, since passing
the Suez canal, has made on an aver-
age over one hundred miles a day.
This is regarded by the naval authori-
ties as particularly good time, espe-
cially in the Indian ocean, as it was
there that the heavy weather was ex-
pected which might delay the progress
of the craft.

Congressman Longworth's bill au-
thorizing the purchase in foreign cap-
itals of proper sites and buildings for
the embassies and legations of the
United States is being generally dis-
cussed. The same policy is followed
by Germany and Great Britain, and
should recommend itself to all those
who desire to see our diplomatic ser-
vice put on a more substantial basis.

Colonel Bryan says the Democratic
platform must be one of "progress
and reform," but thus far neither he
nor any of the faithful at home have
explained what these words mean.
Anyway we are assured that the com-
ing document won't start out in the de-
pressing style of the Omaha platform
of painful memory: "We meet in the
midst of a nation brought to the verge
of moral, political and material ruin."

Summarizing commercial probabili-
ties for the fiscal year which closes
with the present month, it is said that
both imports and exports will certainly
exceed those of any preceding year,
and that the aggregate of trade with
the non-contiguous territories will also
exceed those of any preceding year;
that the increase in imports occurs in
all the great groups, except food stuffs,
and that the increase in exports occurs
in all the great groups, but especially
in agricultural products and manufac-
tures.

The platform of the Missouri Demo-
crats is not quite so long as that of the
Kansas Democrats, but, according to
the Kansas City Journal, although it
doesn't contain so much tommyrot to the
square inch it contains a plenty.
"Such live and burning issues as
tariff and imperialism," says the Jour-
nal, "are taken up and handled in
about the way they are handled by all
the Democratic conventions in the
years before the people sat down on
these 'issues' and mashed them into
pancakes."

The state fire marshal has issued his
annual Fourth of July warning. The
great loss of property during our an-
nual exhibition of patriotism, he says,
comes from the small firecracker,
while the great loss of life is from the
toy pistol. The only way in which a
property owner can protect himself
against the fire dangers of the Fourth
is to clean up the rubbish and then
watch his place. As for the toy pis-
tol, "city and village authorities are
now facing the responsibility of pro-
tecting the children from death in its
most horrible form—strangling and
slow burning not excepted."

The police took a hand in settling a
row between the seniors and juniors
of the Elyria high school this week,
with the result that a chastened lot of
youngsters took their places at the
commencement exercises Tuesday
night. The juniors spent all of one
night painting their class numeral on
the tower of the high school building.
At 2 a. m. the seniors gathered and a
free-for-all fight was imminent, when
an officer appeared and arrested twelve
students. Nine of them pleaded guilty
and were fined two dollars apiece for
disorderly conduct. At the same time
the mayor delivered a rebuke which
must have robbed the scene of every
possible remaining vestige of glory.
"You must not expect," said the of-
ficial in question, "to carry your fun
so far as to do things for which an un-
known trauma would be sent to the
penitentiary."

TO OUR GOLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine
Takes Laxative, purifies blood, relieves
cough, cures. E. W. GROVE'S signa-
ture is on each box. 25c.

It pays to try our what you want

STILL HOPE OF
AN AGREEMENT

The Miners' Executive Com-
mittee Will Meet Again.

NO OVERTURES BY OPERATORS.

President Winder Has Been
Given Power to Represent the
Association—Massillon Min-
ers at Work in Other Occu-
pations.

The news came from Columbus Wed-
nesday that there is a strong possi-
bility that another conference will be
held between the representatives of
the operators and miners' union of
Ohio in the near future and that all
hopes of making an agreement have
not been given up. The operators held
a meeting this week in Columbus and
continued to announce a "stand pat"
policy. President John H. Winder was
given instructions to receive any com-
munication from the miners' officials
and was also given the power to an-
swer any communication in the name
of the operators. The executive com-
mittee of the United Mine Workers of
Ohio will meet in Columbus in a few
days and more overtures are expected
to be the developments of the meeting.

The failure of the coal companies to
successfully open several mines in the
Dillonvale district as had been com-
templated has given encouragement
of the miners to continue their demand
for the 1903 scale. The miners of the
Massillon district are not directly
affected by the attempts to open mines
in southeastern Ohio, but all Ohio
miners are indirectly concerned. The
Massillon district miners are at work
in other occupations and there appears
to be no suffering, although but a very
small amount of the benefit fund has
been brought here.

Hopes are now being entertained,
however, that the strike benefit al-
lowances will be more frequent since
Illinois, Indiana and the Southwest
district have settled their difficulties
and many mines are working in Penn-
sylvania. All union miners at work
will be asked to replenish the strike
benefit fund.

Ohio stands alone in the fight. The
Illinois miners secured a settlement
based on the 1903 scale. The Indiana
miners and the Southwest miners had
reductions made, but they are content
with the settlement. Some union min-
ers are working in Ohio. The only
miners not at work are those usually
employed by the "stand pat" opera-
tors. On the operators' side of the
question many changes have taken
place. In the district once known as
the central interests field only the
miners employed by the Ohio "stand
pat" operators are idle. Once con-
trolling a large part of the tonnage the
"stand pat" operators are now but a
fraction. According to the figures
given by President Green, of the Ohio
miners, the operators with mines idle
represent about 18,000,000 tons out of
a production of 120,000,000 tons. Ac-
cording to his figures 10,000 miners
are working in Ohio under the 1903
scale, representing a production of
over 8,000,000 tons.

All interest for the past few days
has been centered in the Dillonvale
district, where the M. A. Hanna Coal
Company has failed to open its mines.
It is feared by both operators and
miners that the struggle will lead to
trouble. No attempt is to be made in
the Massillon district to open mines
until there are further developments
in the Dillonvale district.

Superintendent Fred Hornickel, of
the M. A. Hanna Coal Company at Dil-
lonvale, has been warned to leave that
section but says he will pay no atten-
tion to the warning. He is a brother
of George A. Hornickel, of Massillon,
superintendent of the Massillon Coal
Mining Company, which is controlled
by the Hanna interests.

BRYAN'S PROGRAMME.

Will Speak in London on the
Fourth.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—(By Associ-
ated Press.)—Mr. and Mrs. William
J. Bryan arrived here today from Ber-
lin. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will remain
here until Friday, when they will
leave for Stockholm and Christiania,
on their way to London, where Mr.
Bryan will deliver an address on the
Fourth of July. He expects to wit-
ness the coronation of King Haakon at
Christiania and is due to arrive in
New York August 29.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to
Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and
Bridgport. Rates very low.

B. & O. excursion to Cleveland Sun-
day June 10th. Leave Massillon 7:30
a. m., returning leaves Cleveland 6
p. m., \$1.00 round trip

PRESIDENTS TO BE HEARD.

Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion Will Take Testimony.

Philadelphia, June 13.—(By Associ-
ated Press.)—The interstate commerce
commission today wired to its secre-
tary, in Washington, to notify railroad
presidents that the commission will be
ready to hear them on June 21, in
Washington. The presidents who will
receive notification are A. J. Cassatt,
of the Pennsylvania railroad; Oscar
G. Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio;
G. W. Stephens, of the Chesapeake &
Ohio; L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk
& Western, and W. H. Newman, of
the New York Central & Hudson River
railroad.

STATE BANK
DIVIDENDS.

Receivers Apply to the Court
for Instructions.

THEY HAVE \$211,000 ON HAND

Canton Police in Plain Clothes
are Watching for Automobi-
lists Who Violate the Speed
Limit Ordinance—Promoter
of Mining Company Under
Arrest.

Canton, June 13.—Receivers Wise
and Barbour, of the Canton State
bank, have filed a motion asking the
court of common pleas for instructions
in respect to the payment of another
dividend. The officials state they have
on hand \$211,000 and that parties who
claim preference of claims have filed
appeal bonds in the circuit court, ty-
ing up about \$15,000. No other proce-
dure has been taken by way of appeal,
the motion recites, either for prefer-
ence claims or set-off. In their judg-
ment, the receivers think that there is
sufficient money in their hands to pay
a second dividend of twenty per cent
upon all of the undisputed claims after
setting aside \$15,000 to pay all those
that are disputed. It is further stated
that if the circuit court finds that
the claims appealed are entitled to
preference there is enough money in
addition to their dividends to cover the
entire amount claimed by them.

Judge Ambler, who has charge of such
questions, will not, it is thought, in-
struct the receivers until he returns
from a week's assignment at Lisbon.
A horse and buggy driven by a young
man named Ekroast, of Navarre, was
left standing at the corner of Fifth and
Walnut streets for several hours Mon-
day night, but as the fifteen hour
limit had not expired the police were
powerless. Before the time was up
the rig was removed. Tuesday morning
the same rig was allowed to remain
hitched in Brown avenue for some
time and it was driven to the livery
stable of Dehn Brothers, where it was
cared for. Tuesday evening William
F. Reed called at the police station to
inquire for the rig, saying that it
belonged to a brother of the man who
had been driving it. He paid the bill
and sent the rig home. Just what has
become of the man who hitched the rig
there is not known. He jumped from
the buggy about 6 o'clock in the morn-
ing and ran away. He had his head
tied up, apparently having been in-
jured.

It is said by automobile owners
that the Canton police force has been
augmented by two men in plain cloth-
ing whose duty it is to watch and
time automobile drivers who it is
thought are exceeding the speed limit.
It is said that these men are given
powers because they are friends of the
powers that be. No arrests have yet
been made, but they are expected soon.
Automobilists from Massillon and Al-
liance are warned to go slow in Can-
ton.

Joseph E. Wiegand, who was arrested
in Cleveland on a charge of defraud-
ing Jacob Fribley, of this city, in a
mining stock deal, was taken to Cleve-
land Wednesday morning on an order
from the common pleas court of Cuyahoga
county, on a writ of habeas corpus.
On the same train was Attorney
James J. Grant and Lieutenant of Police
Ribley, who was deputized to ar-
rest the man in case he was set at li-
berty by the Cleveland judge. It is
claimed that Wiegand is a very clever
promoter and beat Fribley out of \$500
by false pretenses. He sold him five
thousand shares of the stock of the
Walker Mining and Manufacturing
Company for this price.

For Sale.

Notice is hereby given that sealed
proposals for the removal of the ob-
struction in river north of Short East
street bridge, Massillon will be received
at the office of the Stark County Com-
missioners, until June 16, at 10 a. m.
Specifications on file in county auditor's
office. The right reserved by the com-
missioners to reject any or all bids.
Hill, Hay and Burr, Belmont,
Commissioners.

RATCHFORD QUESTIONED.

Cleveland Firm Refuses to Send
in Reports.

Cleveland, June 13.—A Columbus
special to the Plain Dealer says:
State Labor Commissioner Ratchford
has received a letter from the Glauser
Brass Manufacturing Company, of
Cleveland, in which the firm announces
that though it has been making an-
nual reports, it will no longer do so for
the reason that it had come to believe
the commissioner is a trades union
representative rather than an officer of
the state.

The firm asks whether he is serving
the trades assembly or the state, and
criticizes the union label on the black
he sent to the firm, which is returned
unfiled.

"We want it known, the letter says,
"that this firm does not employ union
labor."

The commissioner has consulted the
attorney general.

REPORT REJECTED.

No Agreement in Indiana Block
Coal District.

Brazil, Ind., June 13.—(By Associ-
ated Press.)—The miners in the block
coal district today formally rejected
the report of the joint scale commit-
tee, which had agreed upon terms for
an adjustment of the differences be-
tween the miners and operators.

CERTIFICATE REFUSED.

Columbus, June 13.—(By Associated
Press.)—Attorney General Ellis, in an
opinion to Secretary of State Laylin,
has held that the kind of business done
by the United States Investors Com-
pany is illegal in Ohio, and advised
him not to issue a certificate to it.

Ants' Eggs.
Ants' eggs are considered a choice
dish in some countries. They are
spread upon a slice of bread and but-
ter, and sauces considered excellent
are made with them. They are es-
teemed as a costly food in Siam, with
in the reach only of well to do people.
They are the object of an important
trade in some countries of northern
Europe, where they are cooked in boil-
ing water and yield a kind of vinegar
or formic acid.

Those who wish to appear wise
among fools, among the wise seem
foolish.—Quintillian.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low
round trip rates. Consult agents or
address M. G. Carroll, D. P. A., Cleve-
land, O.

For Over Sixty Years
Mrs. WINGLOWSKY'S ITCHING SOAP has been
used for children's itching. It soothes a
child, softens the gums, always all pain
passed and relief in the best remedy in
the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Homeseekers rates B. & O. Rates
very low. Consult agents or address
M. G. Carroll, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

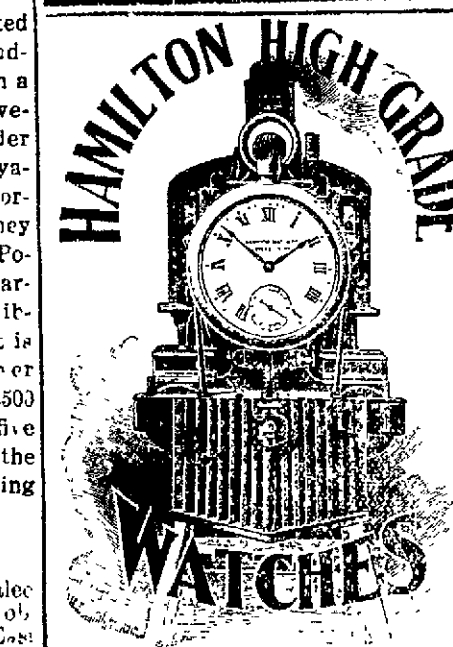
The Ladies' Aid of the U. B. church
will hold an ice cream and strawberry
social at J. J. Bowers' home, on the
Pigeon Run road, Friday evening of
this week. All are invited to attend.

My Hair is
Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it;
give it something to live on.
Then it will stop falling, and
will grow long and heavy.
Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only
hair-food you can buy. For
60 years it has been doing
just what we claim it will do.
It will not disappoint you.

My hair used to be very short, but after
using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began
to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long.
This seems a splendid result to me, being
almost without any hair.—Miss J. H. Fries,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.



HAWVER
Jeweler and Optician,
17 South Erie Street
Fine Repairing.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.
Newman, June 14.—Mrs. Evan Bly-
the, of East Greenville, is visiting
this week at the Richard Davis home.
Frank Welch, of Massillon, spent last
Sunday visiting his aged mother at
the old homestead.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Davies, of
Massillon, visited Newman friends
on Sunday.
Mrs. Anna Dougal, of New Philadel-
phia, and Miss Annie Andrews, of Chi-
cago, were guests of the Findley fam-
ily last Thursday. Mrs. Dougal has
sold her New Philadelphia home and
will locate with her sister in Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. David C. Weidner and
family returned from Portsmouth on
Monday, after visiting the former's
brother, William Weidner, during the
past ten days.
Walter Anderson is now employed
with the Diehlman Company in the skit
factory at Massillon.
Miss Lottie Roderick, Edward Roder-
ick and Master Mordecai Roderick,
of Massillon, spent several days at
Newman, visiting their country cous-
ins, last week.
The public roads in Lawrence town-
ship are now in good condition, each
supervisor having about completed
the work in his respective district. t
this early date.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan
spent Saturday and Sunday in Massil-
lon, the guests of Mrs. Jennie Reese.
Miss Rachel Richards visited with
Bentley friends on Sunday.
Edward Doubleday, of Bentley, was
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William
Rummins on Sunday.
Mrs. William Jones, of Massillon,
spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. John Rummins.
Sunday school will begin at 9:30
o'clock, sun time, for the next two
Sundays, in order to give the coming
evangelist ample time to preach the
morning sermon. Special service
will be held in the local church during
the entire week. Everybody is in-
vited to attend.
The Rev. Philip Bauer, of DeGraff,
will begin a series of special services



The Rev. Philip Bauer, an evangelist who will conduct
special services at the Newman Baptist
church next week.

at the Baptist church here at 10:15
Sunday morning. Services will con-
tinue throughout the week at 7:30 ev-
ery evening.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, June 14.—Born to
Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Glutting, a
son.
Mrs. Christian Brown spent Sunday
in Cleveland.
Miss Chloe Crookston, of Massillon,
visited relatives here a few days last
week.
Andrew Ries was in Barberton Sat-
urday and Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers, of
Massillon, called on friends at this
place Sunday.
Jacob J. Klein, of Akron, spent Sun-
day with his parents in our village.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Caster, of Wil-
liams county, are visiting at the
Brown home.
Miss Jennie Sharp, of Barberton,
was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. F.
Ries several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Casenheiser
spent Tuesday with friends in Can-
ton.
The Patterson commencement exer-
cises for the graduates from Jackson
township were held Thursday night in
the school house at Crystal Spring.
The programme as previously published
in The Independent was given to the
delight of the crowd which literally
packed the room. The address by
Prof. C. L. Cronenbaugh, of the Mas-
sillon schools, was listened to with
deep interest. His remarks were well
reasoned and delivered in a very able
and logical manner. The Buckeye
quartette of Massillon pleased the
audience with their songs and were
obliged to respond to encore.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, June 14.—Communion ser-
vices will be held at this place Sun-
day morning, June 24, at 10:30. After this
service the preaching for the next six
months will be held in the afternoon
at 2:30. A children's day service will
be held next Sunday evening.
June 17.
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cheyne spent
Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Rudy.
The Boxwell Patterson commence-
ment exercises, which were held at
the church Friday evening, were not
very well attended on account of the

festival which was held at Crystal
Springs on the same evening. The
Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk, of Wooster, de-
livered a fine address to the class.
Miss Nellie Snavely entertained a
number of friends Sunday.
Miss Martha Erb is spending a few
days this week with friends in Guern-
sey county.

Mr. and Mrs. William Levers and
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely spent Sun-
day with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fis-
cus.

The Misses Elma and Lura Oberlin,
Aldia Weygandt and Nellie Snavely,
and Merl and Harry Eberhard, Frank
Brinker and Hiram Wolfe, of West
Brookfield, attended the festival at No.
10 school house Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yost and son
visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbst spent
Sunday with Mr. Herbst's parents at
Urban Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marchand and
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely drove to
Brewster and Strasburg, Friday.

Some of our people attended the
children's service at Stanwood Sunday
evening.

Miss Nellie Snavely is spending this
week in Massillon.

CLAPPER FAMILY REUNION.

The Clapper relationship held their
eight annual reunion two miles south
of North Lawrence, at the residence of
Wallace Books, on Saturday, June 9.
The day being a model one for the oc-
casion, a goodly number of kinsfolk
and neighbors gathered at the Books
residence, which was elaborately
adorned, in a way the lady of the
house knew how, with bunting, flags
and flowers. The earlier part of the
day was spent in the salutation of
friends and neighbors. The common
lunger of the inner man began to in-
fluence the fairer sex, so that in a very
short time a sumptuous repast was
set before the multitude. It was
shown before dinner that "man lives
to eat," but after dinner the aphorism
was something after this fashion,
"man lives by eating." The follow-
ing programme was rendered:

Song..... American
Address of Welcome..... B. F. Clapper
Prayer..... Rev. Williams
Reading of Minutes..... Secretary
Recitation..... The Boy's High-
School..... Walter Clapper.
Music..... No. 4 Orchestra
Recitation..... Sheldon Clapper
Song..... When the Harvest Moon is Shining
on the River..... Maud G. Lett
Recitation..... (Stimber Town
Russell Clapper.
Violin and Piano Duet..... Clapper Sisters
Address..... J. J. Mayor
Recitation..... A Gambler's
Song..... A Strange Story
Mrs. Edith Weyrich
Address..... Rev. Williams
Song..... Beate C. Clapper
Recitation..... A Gambler's Wife
Vertia Edwards.
Music..... No. 4 Orchestra
Song..... Black Joe
Joe Clapper.

Sheldon Clapper, of Findlay, O.,
gave an address in which he traced the
lineage of the Clapper family back
several generations. Election of of-
ficers was next in consideration. Clin-
ton Clapper, of Findlay, was chosen
president for the ensuing year. The
place for holding the next reunion was
then discussed and several places were
voted on. It was finally decided to
hold it at Frank Clapper's grove, near
Brookfield, Stark county, one year
hence, on the second Saturday in June.

Following are the names of those
present as near as could be ascer-
tained: Clark Weirich, wife and son,
Beatie Clapper, Rhoda, Anna, Hester
and Clarence Miller, Minnie Schaffter,
E. T. Morris and wife, Mrs. Chester
Gallatin, son and daughter, William
Graybill and wife, Mrs. A. Ke-rel,
Margaret Kerrel, Ida Schrader, Mary
Reinhold, Henry Weirich and wife,
Theodore Clapper, Samuel Clapper, J.
Kitchen and wife, Joseph Snyder,
John D. Clapper and wife, Nathan
Clapper and wife, Verrel Schrader,
James Swirhart and wife, G. W.
Youthrey and wife, S. S. Fowler,
Clyde and Vertie Edwards, Mrs. Har-
ris and daughter Ada, Mrs. Bowersock
and children, Charles Ruth and Ralph,
B. H. Hall and wife, Jacob Everett
and wife, of Massillon; Rachel Clap-
per, Marie Clapper, Merrel Clapper
and Adaline Sellers, of Akron; E. F.
Clapper, wife and son Frank, of Dal-
ton; Mrs. R. Y. Robinson, of Everett;
Jesse Simmerman, of Copley, O.;
Frank Schrader, of Sipps; Isaac An-
derson, John O. Clapper, P. F. Clap-
per, wife and son Russell, of Marshall-
ville; George S. Clapper, Velma Clap-
per, Jennie Clapper, Esther Clapper,
Merrel Clapper, Myrtle Clapper, Sam-
uel Clapper, Clinton Clapper, Sheldon
Clapper, of Findlay; Clayton and Ar-
thur Hershey, Jane Hibbert, Frank
Hershey and wife, Henry Goodhart
and wife, Cloy Scott, James Titler, J.
G. Fraze, E. C. Weygandt, M. Jack-
son, wife and son Glen, Nora Brenner,
Herbert Singer, Mr. Singer and wife,
Mrs. Kirk, Katie Keller, Blanche
Singer, W. H. Jackson, Joseph Gin-
disperge, Catherine Clapper, Goldie
and Melvin Books, Sarah Esty and
Ona Robinson, Wallace Books and
wife, Ira Zimmerman and wife, Or-
al Walor Clapper, Harry Robinson,
Jacob and Edna Erwin, Henry Shelt
and wife, Joseph Clapper, Elmore
Shelt, A. U. Weygandt and daughter
Pauline, Simon Walter, wife and
daughter Mildred, Anna Swirhart, T.
L. Clapper and wife, Catherine
Lower, John Morris, Arthur Lower,

very well attended on account of the

festival which was held at Crystal
Springs on the same evening. The
Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk, of Wooster, de-
livered a fine address to the class.
Miss Nellie Snavely entertained a
number of friends Sunday.
Miss Martha Erb is spending a few
days this week with friends in Guern-
sey county.

TO BECOME TEACHERS.

Board of Examiners Reports

Successful Applicants.

At the teachers' examination held
at Canton June 2 there were seventy-
three applicants. The board of school
examiners report the following as suc-
cessful:
Elementary, one year—Hazel Am-
endt, Pierce; Lulu Axe, Hartville;
Clementine Binkey, Mineral City;
Una Concell, Canton; Lethe Corl,
Navarre; Emma Ehlenz, Hartville;
Amelia C. Haas, Wilmet; Pearl Houe-
man, Canal Fulton; Sara Jones, Louis-
ville; Nellie Kittinger, Canal Fulton;
Anna Knepper, Waynesburg; Eva
Kreighbaum, Hartville; Lela E. Mc-
Allister, Massillon; Zora E. McCutche-
on, Zoar Station; Wilda Matthias, Al-
liance; Elma B. Morton, Navarre;
Bertha Palmer, Oral City; Sadie Pon-
tius, Canton; Wilma Pontius, Louis-
ville; Frances Richards, New Berlin;
Lelia Ricksecker, Navarre; Helen B.
Smith, Osburg; Iva Stoner, Louis-
ville; Madge Tedrick, Akron; Clatus
Vantoorhis, Sandvill; Lucetta Wei-
mer, Beach City; Roy M. Reeler, Mt.
Eaton; Lloyd Brown, New Berlin;
John S. Delap, Canton; Seth Ellis,
Wilmet; H. A. Finefrock, Waynesburg;
William W. Hayman, Paris; G. A.
Iash, Bolivar; H. C. Leonard, Al-
liance; Glenn Lotz, Osburg; Perry
J. Lotz, Carrollton; Harry Long,
Waynesburg; Carl E. Royer, Marl-
boro; Norman L. Schneider, Canton;
D. E. Shoemaker, Greentown; Irvin
Sickafouse, Hownestine; Philo C.
Smith, Canton; J. W. Stormfeltz,
Canton; A. A. McDaniel, Waynes-
burg; William J. Morgan, Beach City;
Arthur M. Wilhelm, Justus.
Elementary, two years—Nellie Dal-
heimer, Massillon; Arie Muskopf,
Beach City.
Elementary, three years—G. H. Wal-
ter, Massillon.
E. B. Crauston, Fairview, added
higher branches to life certificate.

THE LAW UPHOLD.

Arrests Made in Wooster Under

Search and Seizure Act.

Wooster, O., June 13.—Probate
Judge T. W. Orr on Tuesday gave his
decision in the motions attacking the
legality of the search and seizure
law, overruling the motion. The de-
fense then asked for trial by jury, also
for separate trial for the two men,
Edward Happer and Daniel Quigley,
charged with delivering beer to pri-
vate consumers in a dry city. Both
requests were refused. Exceptions
were taken. The men pleaded not
guilty and the day was spent in hear-
ing evidence. The case will take up
several days.

The Rise in the River.

It is little short of astonishing to
see how little water is required to float
the southern river steamers, a boat
loaded with perhaps a thousand bales
of cotton slipping along contentedly
where a boy could wade across the
stream. Once, however, the Chatta-
hoocbee got too low for even her light
draft compere, and at Gunboat
shoals a steamer grounded. As the
drinking water on board needed re-
plenishing, a deck hand was sent ashore
with a couple of water buckets. Just
at this moment a northern traveler ap-
proached the captain of the boat, and
asked him, how long he thought they
would have to stay there.
"Oh, only until that man gets back
with a bucket of water to pour into
the river," the captain replied. Pres-
ently the deck hand returned, and the
stale water from the cooler was
emptied overboard. Instantly, to the
amazement of the traveler, the boat
began to move.
"Well, if that doesn't beat thunder!"
he gasped.
The fact was that the boat, touching
the bottom, had acted as a dam, and
there was soon backed up behind her
enough water to lift her over the shoal
and send her on down the stream.—
Harper's Weekly.

To him that has no employment: life

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

L. J. Vogt is confined to his residence by illness.

George Schultz spent Tuesday in Cleveland on business.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William McRoberts, at Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Higgins, of Orrville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fenton in Summit street.

Henry Holzbach, of Hubbard, O., is spending a few days with Henry Holzbach in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foreman and family, of Redfield, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed, in Grant street.

The Prisoilla club was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Wagner at her residence in Akron street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vanderhoof, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gow in West Main street.

Mrs. Theodore Focke and children, of Cleveland, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Focke, in East Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willison, of Pennimore, Wis., are guests of Mrs. Laura Humberger at her residence in East Main street.

James Collier, assistant principal at the high school, has resigned to accept a desirable position in the public schools of Lakewood, five miles from Cleveland.

Fifteen members of the Massillon aerie of Eagles went to Orrville Tuesday evening and instituted an aerie there. They returned at an early hour Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Eliza Otis, wife of the late Dr. Samuel Otis, of New Philadelphia, died Sunday morning. The deceased was an aunt of Mrs. W. S. Spidle, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Spidle will attend the funeral Tuesday morning.

Daniel Dulabahn and Adam Volkmar, representing Hart post No. 184, G. A. R., left for Dayton Tuesday morning to attend the department encampment. The delegates from Mrs. Major McKinley tent, Daughters of Veterans, also left in the morning.

The Stark County Federation of Catholic Societies will be held on Sunday, June 17, in Louisville. At this time delegates will be chosen to attend the state convention in Columbus, June 24, and the national convention in Buffalo July 29 to August 2.

Mrs. Amelia Becker, Miss Charlotte Fuchs and Mrs. John Friege left Tuesday morning for New York, expecting to sail for Germany on the steamer Barbarosa on Wednesday. They will visit relatives and friends in Germany for three months.

Mrs. J. M. Lester gave a luncheon at her residence in North street on Monday in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, of Baldwin, La. The other guests were Mrs. Mary Lester Reynolds, Miss Hallie Whiting and Dr. A. C. Brant, of Canton.

The state bureau of accounts reports that in the city of Wooster Mayor M. M. Vanest has drawn \$450.45 in illegal fees; Henry Lenier, chief of police, \$750.81, and W. G. Patterson, clerk of the board of public service, \$188.10; total, \$1,389.36. The city is still about \$2,799.22 on the failure of the national bank there.

Miss Trolia Tyler, aged 17 years, living near Wooster, met a terrible death Monday. The girl went to take a dose of quinine and by mistake got hold of a bottle containing strychnine. She died within thirty minutes from the time the fatal dose was taken and long before a physician could be called.—Wooster Republican.

Stanwood was treated to the excitement of a fire Monday afternoon, when the roof of a summer kitchen adjoining the residence of Robert A. Shilling caught fire from a spark from the kitchen chimney. The Stanwood volunteers turned out in force and had the blaze under control in ten minutes. The damage is slight.

The annual memorial services of the Maccabees were held Sunday with ritualistic exercises in the Massillon cemetery, where the Rev. O. P. Foust delivered the annual memorial address. Henry Angerman was in charge of the ceremony. The graves of deceased members of the order were decorated. The services were largely attended.

Hereafter the "opened by mistake" excuse will be a mistake that will cost \$200. The postoffice department has ruled that mail must be looked over before leaving the office, and that any letter put in your box by mistake must be returned before leaving the postoffice under a penalty of \$200 for failure to do so.

The Ohio section of the weather bureau's report for the week ending June 11 is as follows: The greater part of the week was warm, the temperature averaging about six degrees above the normal. The rainfall was heaviest and much above the normal in the southeastern and extreme northwestern counties. Hail storms occurred in Belmont, Monroe and Ottawa counties.

The funeral of the late John Michael Mayers, of Brookfield, was held from the residence at 1:30 and from St. John's church at 2:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. N. E. Moffit and the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pallbearers were Orlando C. Martin, J. G. Hissong, Henry Oehler, Benton Smith, Charles Leonard and John Packer. The body was placed in the receiving vault in the Massillon cemetery.

The delegates to the department encampment of Ohio, which will be held in Dayton this week, from Mrs. Major McKinley tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, are Miss Bertha Martin, Mrs. Nettie Fox, Mrs. Emma Strobel, Mrs. Ollie Maier, Mrs. Bertha Somers and Miss Augusta Snyder. Just who will represent Hart post, G. A. R., has not been decided because of conditions that have arisen within the past two days.

W. H. Close, near Marshallville, found a pocketbook about a mile east of that place on the 13th of May. It contained over \$33 in money and a certificate of deposit of \$240 on a Barberbank. The property belonged to Henry Heller, a section hand on the B. & O. railroad at Canal Fulton, but as his address was not known Mr. Close was unable to find the owner for several weeks. When Mr. Close learned where the owner lived he went to Canal Fulton and returned the pocketbook and contents to Mr. Heller.—Orrville Crescent.

A bridge on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, about a half mile west of Dalton, was badly burned on Monday afternoon and evening. The bridge is a wooden structure about two hundred and fifty feet long. It is thought that the fire was started by hot ashes dropping out of an engine fire box. Four spans were burned and piles driven in the ground to support the girders were badly damaged. The fire started at 2:30 Monday afternoon and burned until late last night. It was seen by the engineer and fireman on passenger train No. 2. The train backed up to Orrville and was transferred to the Pennsylvania lines at Orrville. All the passenger trains and locals were transferred to the Pennsylvania and to the Wheeling & Lake Erie again at Massillon. The bridge carpenters were called to the scene of the fire and began at once repairing the bridge. Trains passed over the trestle at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, the carpenters having repaired it temporarily so that traffic would not be delayed. It is probable that new piles will have to be placed under the structure.

Mrs. Albert Rudy and Mrs. Amos Stoner, wives of farmers near Dalton, while on the way home from a social gathering discovered that the ninety foot wooden bridge one mile west of the village on the Wabash road was on fire. Knowing that a fast train was due very shortly the ladies with great presence of mind took off their aprons and by waving them vigorously and remaining on the track warned the engineer that something was wrong. The train was brought to a stop about two hundred feet from the bridge. The trainmen with the assistance of the passengers managed to extinguish the flames, but the structure was so badly damaged that it was not considered safe to attempt to run over it, and the train was backed to Orrville and run east over the Pennsylvania lines. Trainmen report that the bridge was practically ruined. While the people on the train looked upon the two ladies as heroines, who had saved their lives, the good women seemed to think nothing of the act they had performed and reluctantly gave their names. The officials of the Wabash road will doubtless see that Mrs. Stoner and Mrs. Rudy are well rewarded for their act.—Wooster Republican.

NEEDS MONEY BADLY.

Amphion Choral Society Will Therefore Give a Concert.

The Amphion Choral Society must raise \$600 within the next six months in order to relieve itself from its present indebtedness, and to start the ball rolling is going to give a concert at the music hall next Monday evening, June 18. Patrons will have a chance to hear the music which is to be sung at the elateded July 4, rendered by the society's chorus of 125 voices. Local soloists of well known popularity will also contribute to the programme.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 11, 1906:

Mallman, Mrs. Mary
Astorg, John
Brenn, Ed.
Buehler, Thos.
Guthrie, Wm.
Kandell, L. M.
McColla, J.
Mayer, J. A.
Radig, Annie
Schaffer, Martin
Sprankle, C. F.
Wagner, A.
Wendling, B.
Wetzer, Albert

MICHELLEANS.
Ancient Order Hibernians.

Massillon Branch No. 4, C. M. E. A.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please see advertisement.

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LOSS BETWEEN \$800 AND \$1,000.

Fire Destroys Paper Company's Property.

TWO STRAW STACKS BURNED.

The Blaze was Not Subdued Until After 10 O'clock Sunday Night and the Fire was Still Smoldering Monday Morning.

At 3:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon fire broke out in the straw stacks at the plant of the Massillon Paper Company. The alarm was turned in from box 13, both departments responding. By the time the firemen had arrived the stacks were enveloped in flames, which blazed fiercely until after 10 o'clock.

The fire started in a box car standing between the stacks. It is thought that the car, which was loaded with straw, was set on fire by a tramp who had crawled into it to sleep and who was smoking in the car when the fire started. The car was soon consumed and the fire then spread to the two stacks, which became a fiery furnace in a few minutes. The firemen returned to the central engine house at 11 o'clock Sunday evening after a hard fight.

The firemen made quick runs and soon had three lines of hose in use. As fast as the flames in one place were subdued they broke out in another, and when they had eaten their way into the center of the stacks became very difficult to handle. The fire was still smoldering Monday morning and water from two lines of hose was being played upon it.

The loss is estimated at between \$800 and \$1,000. The two straw stacks are a total loss.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MISSOURI KLOTZ.

Mrs. Missouri Klotz, aged 37 years, died at her home, 111 Canal street, Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Death was due to paralysis. The funeral will take place from the home of the deceased's daughter, Mrs. William Jones, 13 Muskingum street, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Surviving are one son and two daughters. They are Nathan M. Klotz, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. C. E. McDaniels, of this city. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

ANDREW MILLER.

Andrew Miller, aged 55 years, died at the county infirmary Wednesday morning. The deceased was formerly a resident of Massillon and had been at the infirmary for about a year. He is survived by a brother and sister. The former is George Miller, of this city. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ABRAM YANT.

Abram Yant, aged 72 years, died at the Home hotel, corner of Mill and Railroad streets, Wednesday morning at 10:35 o'clock. Death was due to old age. The deceased is survived by one brother, Solomon Yant, of 1121 Henry avenue, Canton. Mrs. Elizabeth Yant, late wife of the deceased, died about nineteen months ago. Mr. Yant was born in Canton, February 13, 1834, and came to Massillon shortly after the civil war. He was a bricklayer and worked at his trade until about a year ago, when he was forced to give up work on account of his health. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

READY TO DESERT U. M. W.

Ohio Miners Want to Join the Western Federation.

Denver, June 12.—A letter was read in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners Monday from coal miners of Ohio, offering to desert the United Mine Workers of America and enter the Western Federation in a body. The letter stated that at a mass meeting held May 27 at Dillonvale, O., it was decided to ask the Western Federation to take them in. It was further stated that all the coal miners of Ohio and West Virginia were ready to make the change of allegiance. The proposition was submitted to a committee.

HOLD SERVICES SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Knights of Pythias' Annual Memorial Exercises.

ADDRESS BY REV. V. W. WAGAR

Music Will be Furnished by the Buckeye Quartette — The Members Will Meet at the Hall at 3 O'clock.

The annual memorial services of the Knights of Pythias will be held Sunday, June 24, instead of next Sunday, as had been originally planned. This date was decided upon at a meeting Monday evening. A committee on arrangements has been chosen and details of the exercises will be announced in a few days.

Tuesday is the official day for holding memorial services in the United States, but most lodges hold the exercises on Sunday. Several in Ohio observed the day last Sunday and others will hold their exercises next Sunday. Owing to circumstances that have arisen in the past few days the Massillon lodges will postpone their exercises one week.

The Rev. V. W. Wagor has been extended and has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual memorial address. The Buckeye quartette will furnish the music. Members of the order and of the Rathbone Sisters will meet at the K. of P. hall at 8 o'clock. The ladies will be taken to the Massillon cemetery in cars, while the Knights of Pythias will march, leaving the hall as soon after that hour as possible. It is expected the services in the cemetery will be commenced at 4 o'clock. The ritualistic work of the order will be carried out.

The graves of deceased members in other cemeteries will be decorated by committees. The custom of other years will be carried out this year as to decorating the graves and holding the services. Two members of the order in this city died during the past year.

TWO WEDDINGS.

Miss Rohr Now Mrs. Kiko— Johnston-Martin Marriage.

Miss Lizz'e Rohr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rohr, who live eight miles north of the city, and Mr. Ferdinand Kiko, of Massillon, were married by the Rev. Father Reinhardt at St. Mary's church Tuesday morning before a large gathering of friends and relatives. Miss Clara Rohr, the bride's sister, was the bridesmaid. Caspar Berndt was the best man. The bride wore a gown of white silk, handsomely trimmed with lace, and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid wore white and carried pink roses. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, the guests numbering one hundred and thirty. The day closed with a dance in the big barn at the Rohr homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Kiko will occupy a newly furnished home in Kracker street.

JOHNSTON-MARTIN.

Miss Jennie May Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnston, of this city, and Mr. Charles A. Martin were married at the home of the bride's parents, corner of Railroad and Mill streets, at 7:30 Tuesday evening by the Rev. J. W. Kerns, pastor of the Christian church. Only immediate relatives and intimate friends were present. Miss Gassie Wooley was the bridesmaid, and Ralph Lowry, of Alliance, the best man. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony, and the bride and groom left on an evening train for Chicago on the electric signal system three miles east of the city on the Pennsylvania railroad.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PIAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A NEW BUILDING. FOR INFIRMARY.

Plans Will be Submitted on Thursday Afternoon.

STRUCTURE TO COST \$20,000.

Commissioners Will Take Advantage of Law Passed by the Last General Assembly— Judge and Mrs. C. C. Bow Mourn the Death of a Little Daughter.

Canton, June 12.—Plans for the new county infirmary building will be submitted to the county commissioners Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Architects Bostick, of Massillon; Tilden, of Canton, and one from Alliance are making preparations to submit plans. While no figures are to be had a commission's office it is understood that the new building will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000. It has just been learned that the board can pass such a resolution without a vote of the people, for at the last legislature a bill was passed allowing the commissioners full sway until the \$30,000 mark had been reached. Previous to that time the limit was placed at \$10,000. The commissioners say that a new building is an actual necessity, as the old one is unfit for use. It has also been decided, after a conference with the commissioners by J. J. Snyder, president of the Agricultural Society, that no new barns will be built in a fair grounds this year, as there is a shortage of funds.

The home of Probate Judge and Mrs. C. C. Bow, 1348 North Cleveland avenue, was transformed into a house of sorrow Monday evening at 7 o'clock, when their little daughter, Josephine Bow, aged 8 years, passed away in death. Peritonitis was the cause. She was taken ill Saturday and from Sunday until she died she was unable to recognize those whose loving hands were ministering to her comfort and endeavoring to nurse her back to health. She was an unusually bright child for one of her years and was very popular in the neighborhood. The funeral, which will be a private one, will take place from the home Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. O. B. Milligan having charge. The interment will take place in Westlawn cemetery.

Judge Hols, of Salem, commenced the trial of a damage suit Tuesday morning before a jury which will take several days to complete. Margaret Valentine, of Alliance, sues that city for \$10,530 as the result of an accident which she alleges was due to the city's negligence.

Joseph Sheets, a young man who escaped from the Massillon state hospital, was found in the vicinity of St. Mary's church Monday afternoon by Patrolmen Deidrich and Ryan and sent to the city prison. He was taken back to the hospital Tuesday.

Your Summer Vacation can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fildel, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Wisconsin Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis.

See Our Line of Men's Summer Neckwear, 25c and 50c.

The Vudor Chair-Hammock

combines the luxurious comfort of a big easy chair, or the restful ease of a well-upholstered couch, with the gentle motion of a hammock.

It is especially designed for porch use. Unlike any of the so-called "porch swings," it occupies absolutely no space when not in use, for it is simply hung up on the wall out of the way.

The Vudor Chair Hammock is built to conform to every curve of the body, no matter what position you assume in it. It can be adjusted instantly to any angle; you may sit up or recline in it at will, with equal comfort.



An Essential To PORCH COMFORT. TRADE MARK Vudor PATENTED CHAIR-HAMMOCK

Price \$2.75

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Transportation Company Loses Heavily at Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 13.—(By Associated Press.)—A million dollar fire this morning destroyed the Savannah dock of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and the steamer Essex of that line. All but two members of the crew of the Essex are accounted for.

Later—The dead bodies of Atkinson and Costello were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Essex, as was also the body of Manuel O'Dello, a fireman. Two other men, who have not yet been accounted for, are supposed to have lost their lives by being burned to death or by being drowned.

SATISFACTORY ANSWER.

President is Taking No Part in Iowa's Political Troubles.

Davenport, Ia., June 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Secretary Grik, of the Iowa Republican central committee, wired President Roosevelt that a telegram from Secretary Shaw has been printed in Iowa indicating that after a conference with the President Shaw decided to attend the meeting of the Lincoln club. Grik asked if the President was taking sides in Iowa politics. Secretary Loeb, answering for the President, said he had sent no message by any body to Iowa Republicans and did not intend to interfere in a factional contest in Iowa or any other state.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senators are Getting Ready for Adjournment.

Washington, June 13.—(By Associated Press.)—The Republican steering committee of the Senate met today and considered the question of the adjournment of congress as soon as possible after next week. The committee is convinced that nothing stands in the way of such a programme.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was sent to the conference committee today by the House.

The conference report on the national quarantine bill was today adopted by the Senate. It will now go to the President for his signature.

HOME COMING WEEK.

Henry Watterson Delivers Address to Kentuckians.

Louisville, June 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Rain greeted the homecomers today, but Armory hall was crowded when the meeting was called to order. Welcoming speeches were made by Mayor Barch and Governor Beckham, the latter assuming the gavel as presiding officer. He introduced Henry Watterson, who delivered the principal address of the day. Following Watterson, was an address by ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri.

Ice Cream Soda Water.

Hammocks, Base Ball Goods, Drugs.

All the Best. Prices the Lowest.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS,

12 E. Main St.

We are Selling One Make of Summer Corsets—Correct Style, at 29c.

Have You Seen the Silks

This Annual Sale of Silks means great price savings to everyone who has any to buy. You can well afford to make selections right now while the lots are still well assorted, and then lay the goods away for future use. We never were able to give better values in Silks. The prices are really as low as the regular wholesale prices.

SIX LOTS TO SELECT FROM

One lot at 25c.
One lot at 39c.
One lot at 49c.
One lot at 59c.
One lot at 69c.

You may enjoy its delightfully gentle swaying motion practically without effort, or rest in it in perfect quiet as you wish.

It supports, head, body, arms and feet alike, affording a complete rest and relaxation to every nerve and muscle. Even a few minutes in it are astonishingly refreshing.

We are Massillon Agents for Vudor Hammocks.

Although the Chair-Hammock is so simple in construction and weighs but a few pounds, it is simply strong to support any weight that can be put on it. It will outwear three or four ordinary hammocks and costs less than one. Price \$2.75

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY
J.S. TRIGG

REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A careful carpenter saws a board straight. A careful farmer likewise plants his corn in straight rows.

Cement is growing more and more in favor for use on the farm, as for a great many purposes it is both cheaper in the long run and much more satisfactory than medium quality lumber at a high price.

In a way the general purpose hen resembles the general purpose cow, both being expected to approach so far as possible two entirely different standards of utility. It is because of a failure to do this that animals of the type mentioned are so often a disappointment.

That man is indeed narrow minded who takes his attitude on every public question as merely affecting his own case. The truly public spirited man looks at public policies not only as affecting his own particular interests, but as affecting those of his neighbor as well.

The fact that no device has been or is likely to be invented which at all approaches the human hand in the matter of milking constitutes about the only drawback there is in the business of dairying for a good many men. Many proprietors and a good many more hired men simply will not milk if they can get out of it.

One of the chief drawbacks to having a patch of horseradish in the garden or back yard is the tendency which it has to spread. It has been found that if a round hole the size of the root to be transplanted is drilled to a depth of ten inches and a piece of the root pushed to the bottom of the hole the plant which springs therefrom will spread little, if any.

The placing of a water pan on the lawn within convenient reach of the birds will be greatly appreciated by them and will furnish many an interesting moment to the thoughtful benefactor. Where a lawn spray is available the birds are bound to gather under it on the hot summer days, utilizing it for a bath and drink.

Those who are looking around for cheaper land should not get the idea that they must leave the United States to find it. Irrigation is becoming more and more general in the western states, and the results are astonishing. Moreover, these irrigated lands when first opened up can be purchased at a very reasonable figure, and experience has proved that they rapidly rise in value.

In the attempt to accentuate and perpetuate the excellent points of hogs a very extensive inbreeding is resorted to by certain breeders, and this in the end not only brings out to a marked degree certain desirable qualities, but does the same for certain undesirable ones. Among humans the law draws the line in many states at the intermarriage of cousins. It would be well if more care along this line were exercised in the breeding of animals.

The forestry and horticultural departments of some of the state agricultural schools are this year carrying out in co-operation with farmers of different sections tests with a view to determining the best methods for the artificial treatment of posts to increase their durability. In one state which has taken up the work about 1,000 posts from quick growing trees, half green and half partly seasoned, have been sent by the farmers to the experimental station for use in the test. As soon as results can be determined a bulletin will be issued.

A town development association of a neighboring city—and, by the way, its membership consists entirely of ladies—will this year try to arouse interest in the subject of civic improvement by offering a reward of \$5 to the boy under fifteen years of age who during the season maintains the best kept lawn. The plan has already aroused much interest, and its good effects will be manifest at once and continue throughout the summer season. In other towns we know of like prizes will be offered to both boys and girls for the best kept and most productive vegetable and flower gardens. The contests which will be carried on in these different instances, while participated in primarily for the purpose of winning the coveted prize, will not only result in improving the appearance of many lawns and gardens in the towns wherein they are conducted, but will inculcate in all the boys and girls who take part in them a love of the beautiful and habits of perseverance and industry whose beneficial effects will not soon disappear. Youth's vigor and enthusiasm are just as productive of the good and useful when well directed as they are of evil and mischief when misdirected or allowed to go to waste; hence those who have devised the above plan to keep the young folks occupied during the vacation season are twofold benefactors.

It is safe to say that every day's feed from the meadow takes four days' feed from the hay crop.

The religious professions of the person who will knowingly market eggs of questionable reputation are always subject to a heavy discount.

The construction of interurban trolley lines will ultimately mean a doubling in value of all farm lands in the territory adjacent. The effect is the same as it would be were the farm taken up and moved close to the nearest town or market.

The other day there died a prominent farmer of Fargo, N. D., who has the unique distinction of having been the inventor of the kodak and having bred to a high standard what is commonly known as the blue stem wheat, having won prizes thereon at the Paris, St. Louis and other expositions.

The human family would enjoy a condition of almost ideal happiness if they would be as true to the dictates of their reason as animals of a lower order are to leading of their natural instincts. With a superior mental and spiritual endowment man was given a greatly enlarged capacity for misery and suffering.

A somewhat interested observation of the nest building habits of the pewee makes us think that these trim little birds delight in building their nest on just as much of an incline as possible and not have it slide off. In a sense they gambol with the law of gravity and seem to enjoy the excitement which it affords.

The top of the Chicago beef market for the past year, 620 per cent, was reached on May 11 by a load of Kansas cattle which averaged 1,589 pounds, and ninety-four head of branded Hereford steers from Kentucky averaging 1,487 pounds. There is big money in raising stock of this type, which will fetch from \$90 to \$100 per head.

There has probably been no single factor that has had more to do with the remarkable development of the agricultural interests of the country than an efficient system of transportation. Some idea of the magnitude which this has attained may be had from the statement that if all the steam railroads in the country were merged into a single line it would encircle the earth eight times at the equator.

While man is sometimes viewed as the natural enemy of bird life, it is worthy of note that most of the song birds prefer to run the gamut of building their homes in close proximity to his own than in the woods, where they will be plundered by squirrels and crows and they themselves be liable to attack from hawks, owls and other enemies. The robin, catbird, brown thrush, grosbeak, mourning dove, oriole and wren belong to the class mentioned which build close to man's habitation rather than in the wildwood.

A friend who is engaged in the banking business said to us recently in the course of a conversation on life and affairs, "Before I went to college I was content to raise nice, square cattle and plant even rows of corn, but since I left the farm I have never been contented and seem always to desire something I can't have." The point this man touched upon is an interesting one. As one grows in learning his desires increase at an even greater rate, and with the increase of his desires comes a greater capacity for unhappiness and discontent. While we all desire to be educated it is a question whether the point is not reached after awhile when the increase in education brings cares, desires and discontent which outweigh the good.

A New Jersey reader of these notes writes making inquiry of the cost of the round tiling used very generally throughout the middle west, stating that he believes if it were once introduced in the east it would prove far superior to the prevailing standard drain tile, which is of a horseshoe type made in three and four inch sizes and usually laid on boards, flat stones, slate or other material. In the vicinity of our correspondent hemlock boards are usually used for this purpose, but these rot inside of ten years, while the tile becomes displaced and has to be dug up and relaid. He states that while the round tile has been made in the east, it does not seem to meet with favor, the people still preferring the horseshoe type. A great many miles of tile are being laid all through the north part of the state in which the writer lives, and, while we have not at hand figures for large orders, the prevailing price of four inch tile is \$18 per thousand feet and six inch tile \$35, which would make the first size cost 28 and the second 56 cents per rod. Many contracts for tiling are made on the basis of 75 cents per rod for the four inch size, which includes the tile, surveying the grade and digging the ditch for the same to a depth of three feet. The purchaser has to haul the tile on to the ground and fill the trenches after the tile is laid. Contracts for laying six inch tile under the same conditions is 18 cents per rod more, or 93 cents. Good tile properly laid should last a lifetime. While the initial cost of the round tile might be a trifle more than that of the horseshoe type, which is the standard in the eastern states, we are led to believe, using the data which our friend furnished as a basis, that in the long run the former is much the more economical and satisfactory. We should be pleased to hear from any eastern reader who has had opportunity to test the efficiency and durability of the two types of tile mentioned under exactly the same conditions.

THE SILENT CITY.

While there's many a savage tribe that does not in any appreciable degree approach the standard of civilization which the more enlightened peoples of today have attained unto, there is a point in which some of them do a great deal better in view of the light they have than some of their more enlightened fellow beings—that having to do with the care and reverence shown the dead. In all too many of the smaller towns as well as in many country localities the cemetery is the most dilapidated and neglected spot in the neighborhood. We have in mind one town in particular which is noted for its wealth and the enlightenment of its citizens whose cemetery is much more shabbily kept than if it were turned into a cow pasture, being a collective and individual disgrace to every resident of the community. This condition of things is without doubt due to the general fact that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," no person or persons having taken an initiative to arouse their own or other people's interest in bringing about a more respectable condition of affairs. There is little question that even in the town referred to there would be plenty of people to follow if some one would take the lead. In the writer's home, a town of a thousand inhabitants, this rather perplexing matter of the proper care of the cemetery has been satisfactorily solved by the organization of a ladies' cemetery association, the men being either too busy or too lazy to properly look after the matter. The organization in question has had charge of the cemetery for a number of years, and the excellent care which it has received under their direction has made it by all odds the loveliest place in or about the town. A sexton is hired to do the mowing, trimming of shrubs and trees and care for the flower beds between the 1st of April and 1st of October. Money with which to defray the expense involved in the care of the cemetery is raised by an annual tax of 50 cents, a membership fee of \$1 from those who belong to the association and the interest on a fund consisting of donations of \$25 each, the payment of which exempts the donor from all taxes and insures a careful tending of his lot from year to year. A country cemetery not far from the one in question is kept in neat and attractive condition by means of the superintendence of a similar ladies' association. The businesslike and public spirited men or women (the latter seem to attend to the work most successfully) in any community could with little difficulty organize and oversee the work of caring for the local cemetery and transform what has hitherto been a wilderness of grass and weeds into a well kept, restful place where the dead may sleep in repose and whither the living will be drawn to view its tranquil beauty and renew tender and sacred memories of those "loved long since and lost awhile."

THE RAISING OF WALNUTS.
Climatic conditions make California an ideal place for the raising of English walnuts, some facts relative to the culture of which may be of interest to our readers. Unimproved land adapted to the growing of the walnut may be had at from \$250 to \$500 per acre, while orchards in full bearing may be bought at from \$600 to \$1,000 per acre. A fair yield is 50 pounds to the tree, or about 1,000 pounds to the acre, while many orchards average twice this amount. The difference in yield depends upon the age of the trees, soil, cultivation, climatic conditions and knowledge of growing. The cost of caring for the orchard amounts to about \$10 per acre for the year, which includes cultivation and irrigation. The product is gathered, washed, bagged and placed in the packing house for about a cent per pound, which would make the cost per acre about \$10. The average cost of water for irrigation is \$5 per year for each acre, making the total cost of production about \$35. The harvest begins Oct. 1, the return from a fair crop being about \$100. The older orchards, which are mostly hard shells, are gradually giving place to the soft shelled variety. During the early years in the orchard's growth various crops, such as alfalfa, corn, vegetables, etc., are grown between the rows, which keep down the expense of cultivation and besides yield large returns.

A CLEAR CASE.
A friend of the writer quoted figures the other day that prove beyond question, if there were any need of proof, the value of ordinary barnyard manure as a fertilizer for growing crops. A portion of his farm consisting of some sixteen acres was broken up twenty years ago and had been cropped continuously since without receiving any fertilizing except from cattle and horses which roamed through the stalks. For a number of years this piece of ground yielded on an average thirty-five bushels of corn per acre. During the winter and spring of 1905 there were scattered on the piece with a manure spreader nine big loads of manure per acre. In the fall there was harvested a crop averaging fifty-five bushels per acre, almost a doubling of the previous yield. The case cited proved the value of fertilizing so fully to our friend's satisfaction that he has decided on the plan of fertilizing with either manure or clover a certain portion of his farm every year, which is bound to give largely increased yield in crops and at the same time keep his land at a desirable point of fertility.

BOBBY'S GHOST
By Colin S. Collins
Copyright, 1906, by Beatrice Reade

Carter threw down the pamphlet with an exclamation of disgust. "You'll never get ahead if you read that sort of trash," he admonished. "Why don't you get good books, Bobby?"

"These are good," protested Bobby. "They're first rate. I'll let you have it to read after I've finished if you don't believe it."

Carter fled. It was not the first time he had sought to correct Bobby's literary taste, and it generally ended in his defeat. Once he had thought of appealing to Thomas Pace, but he had a liking for the lad, and to report to the head of the firm that the office boy was devoted to dime novels might simply result in the loss of his job.

It was Bobby who had saved the day when Mabel Keeler had been accused of losing an important letter by declaring that he had lost it himself. It had very nearly resulted in his own dismissal. But Bobby could be sworn at, and this had saved the situation by providing a vent for the "old man's" cholera.

Ever since that night Bobby had been a favorite with Carter and Mabel. They two were to marry when the long expected raise came, and Bobby knew it.

It was some three hours later and the exploits of Antelope Andy, the famous Indian killer, were drawing to a close wherein he saved the girl, but did not marry her in order that there might be another romance in the next issue of the series, when the book suddenly shot into the desk and Bobby stood at attention. Long practice had enabled him to tell the "old man's" hand on the knob among a thousand.

Pace passed rapidly across the customer's space and into the cashier's cage. The clerks looked wonderingly at him. They knew that it had been a

BOBBY'S GHOST

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memorable day on the street, and Pace's appearance bore the marks of the storm.

"Carter," he said hurriedly, "you may let the clerks go, but I wish you would stay yourself. I shall be busy for some time and may need you. Miss Keeler, please get your book."

With a sigh Mabel picked up her stenographic book and followed her employer into his private office. Carter dismissed the other clerks and returned quietly to his books. Bobby made himself comfortable and reached for his beloved literature. He must wait to copy the letters Mabel was taking down, but he had a new issue of "The Young Pioneers" and a delay did not worry him.

For an hour or so the outer office was quiet, the stillness broken only by the scratching of Carter's pen and the indistinct monotone of Pace's voice as he dictated steadily. Then with a crash the door was thrown open and Frederick Brace burst in.

Bobby sprang up in surprise. Brace was a broken down operator—a "ghost," in the slang of the street; a ghost of the past, who now and then came into the customers' room to beg a "stake" from some old timer who could remember when Brace was one of the leading operators on the street and not a broken down hanger on, playing an occasional tip in the bucket shops on money borrowed from some sympathetic and prosperous acquaintance. He could have no business with Thomas Pace.

Brace brushed him aside and strode through the wicket gate. Carter sprang to interpose, but was thrown roughly to one side, and followed, expostulating, as the excited man forced his way into Pace's office.

Pace looked up in astonishment. "What is it, Brace?" he asked. His hand sought his pocketbook.

"I've not come for a loan," laughed Brace wildly. "I don't want your charity, Tom Pace. I want justice." He swayed unsteadily, the light of madness gleaming in his eyes. "I want you to give back what you have stolen from me."

Pace held out a bill. "You are excited, Brace," he said quietly. "Come in in the morning and talk it over. I am

very busy now. This will fix you up for the present, won't it?"

Brace snatched the bill from his hand and tore it in shreds. "Five dollars!" he laughed wildly. "You think you can get off with \$5? Why, I want a million. You've got it—there in the safe."

"You should know better than that," protested Pace. "You know we send everything to the safe deposit at 5."

"You've got it tonight," raved Brace, "I know—Come back!" he broke off as Carter tried to leave the room. The bookkeeper paused for a second, irresolute. Brace drew a revolver from his pocket. Carter motioned him to return it and stepped back to the desk. The incident seemed to fan Brace's fury. He stared wildly about the room.

"You ruined me!" he shouted. "You stole from me! They tell me you broke the G. and W. pool. Don't deny it. The papers are full of it." He drew out an extra of one of the afternoon papers and waved it in front of Pace.

"What of it?" demanded the broker.

"Brady gave me a hundred to play on the pool. One hundred dollars on a two dollar margin. Fifty shares—and you broke the pool."

"I found that the others had broken their agreement, and I had to get out to protect myself," explained Pace. "I had no knowledge of your operations. It was purely self defense."

"You lie," snarled Brace. "You did it to throw me. You knew that with such a start I could have won back to the Exchange. You were afraid of me and you ruined me."

For the first time Pace showed impatience. He must get certain letters out in time to catch the night mail. "Come in in the morning and argue the matter," he said. "I cannot spare the time to talk tonight."

Brace leveled his revolver. "Unless you give me back the money you stole from me," he said impressively, "I shall shoot you down like a dog, you and these others too. Then I shall take the money that is really mine and flee. I have it all arranged. I will count ten."

Pace's face was beaded with perspiration. No help was at hand, and this man, driven mad by the excitement of the panic, laid them at his mercy. "I will give in," he said weakly. "Come over to the safe."

"Too late," said Brace, his brain taking a new impression. "I am going to kill you anyway. One, two, three!" He sank to the floor with a groan. A huge commercial report had knocked him senseless, and Bobby stood triumphantly over the prostrate figure.

"I thought it was just a row," he said, "until the 'Ghost' began to count. Then I remembered that was the way they did with Antelope Andy." He fished the book from his hip pocket.

"Quick as a flash," he read, "Antelope Andy, with herculean strength, seized the chest and brought it down on the head of his antagonist, felling him like a log. I guess them half dime books ain't no good."

He turned to Carter, who explained to the mystified Pace.

"I think, Robert," declared the broker, "that there is good in all things. We shall have to raise your salary to enable you to increase your library and so be provided against all emergencies."

"I don't want no raise," protested Bobby. "Give it to Carter or Miss Mabel. They want it to get married on."

"I guess that can be arranged, too," laughed Pace. "And as soon as we can get an ambulance here to take care of poor Brace we'll go uptown for a celebration dinner."

"At a real restaurant?" demanded Bobby.

"At the best," laughed Pace. "Gee!" sighed Bobby. "I'm glad I saved yer. I'm hungry. I only had a cream puff and a pretzel for lunch."

On the way up in the street car—the cabs had all gone uptown at that hour—Bobby sat between Carter and Mabel. "Them books is good," he suggested, his mind harking back to the discussion of the afternoon.

"I bet you'll let your boys read them," Bobby added.



"TOO LATE," SAID BRACE. "I AM GOING TO KILL YOU."

St. Columba's Stake.
On one occasion, so the legend goes, St. Columba blessed a knife so that it never could hurt any creature afterward. His blessing produced exactly the opposite effect on the stake. A very poor peasant brought it at the saint's bidding. St. Columba sharpened it with his own hand and then blessed it. "Keep it," he said. "It will hurt neither man nor beast, only wild animals and fish. So long as you keep it you will never lack flesh food." The peasant fastened it in the ground and the very next day found a very fine stag impaled. Not a day passed without some wild creature being thus captured. The wife was frightened. "Some one will get hurt," she said. "Then we shall be either killed or sold as slaves." The peasant removed it and laid it by in his house. The next day his dog was killed by it. He put it in the river and found a marvelously big salmon on it. The next place was on the roof, where it proved fatal to a crow. Persuaded by his wife—"per sociam, ut Adam," says the biographer—he cut it up and burned it and was as poor as ever all the rest of his life.—London Spectator.

Whiskers as Toothpicks.
Nature has armed the walrus with a growth of whiskers which extend three or four inches from its snout, with the apparent motive of enabling it to detect the presence of an iceberg before actual contact has resulted. These whiskers are quite stiff, and this quality improves with age. When a walrus is killed the natives proceed to pull out, with the aid of rude pliers, each separate whisker. After a thorough drying they are arranged in neat packages and exported to China for use as toothpicks.

THE COMING CITY OF THE PACIFIC.
Seattle has a brighter future than any other port on the Pacific coast, says Leslie's Weekly. Situated on Puget sound, it has one of the finest harbors in the world. Its population jumped from 3,500 in 1880 and 42,000 in 1890 to 80,000 in 1900. In the past half dozen years, however, its growth has been larger absolutely and proportionately than it was in the same time in the decade ending with 1900. The present prospect is that Uncle Sam's census takers in 1910 will find more than 200,000 people within Seattle's limits. The character of its population, too, is a credit to the town.

ANECDOTES OF GORMAN

Why the Maryland Senator Interceded For a Page.

EVER KIND TO CAPITOL EMPLOYEES

How He Shared in Making One of Them in the Senate Happy—Gallant Reply to a Woman—A Story of the Trust Placed in His Judgment—His View of Newspaper Retractions.

The late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland a little while before the adjournment of the United States senate one March, says Success, heard Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island scolding a page for carelessness in delivering cards.

"I will have you dismissed," said Senator Aldrich to the boy. "This card was given to you to deliver more than two hours ago, and I have been here in my seat all the time. What is your name?"

"Gently, gently, Aldrich," Senator Gorman interrupted, laying his hand on the angry Rhode Islander's shoulder. "Give the boy a show. I often made the same mistake myself. Let it pass this time."

"You often made the same mistake?" echoed Senator Aldrich.

"Often," Senator Gorman replied. "Don't you know that I first entered the senate as a page nearly fifty years ago? I have never forgotten those days. You have no idea what a hard time a page has with a half dozen senators calling him at the same time and all of them in a hurry. He is bound to make mistakes. If I had been dismissed for a little delay in delivering a card I should not probably be in the senate today."

Senate employees speak in the warmest terms of Mr. Gorman's constant kindness toward them, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Having started his career at the capitol as a senate page and having served in 1866 as a senate postmaster, he had many feelings in common with those who in later years have served in those positions after he had become a senator.

This incident was recently told by a senate employee who first knew Mr. Gorman four decades ago:

"It was forty years ago today that I began my duties at the senate. Gorman was then the postmaster and learned that letters which came to me with unfailing regularity were from my sweetheart. After that he always brought those letters to me himself, with some personal comment. In later years he often referred to his share in making my life happy. He never forgot the men he had known in his early struggles to reach the top of the 'ladder.'"

On one occasion while Senator Gorman was speechmaking in Maryland he met a lady, who told him how disappointed she had been the week previous, when the crowd was so great that she could not get near enough to hear what he said, says the New York Times.

"The truth is," complained the fair admirer, "I drove fourteen miles to hear you speak, but I was so completely wedged in by negroes I could not move a step."

"Madam," answered the senator, with a gallant bow, "I am sorry for your disappointment, but you must remember you are not the first jewel which has been set in jet."

Senator Gorman's friends (and foes) knew that his qualities as leader were at least masterly, but how far they trusted to his judgment may not be so well known to the reading public. One of the statesman's friends had a dream not so long ago which he told, and it made clear the whole Maryland political situation at that time, says the New York Times.

He was standing before heaven's gate and St. Peter was just opening it. As it swung back the venerable warden asked the name of the new arrival and proceeded to look up his record in a great book. Then he said, "Enter!"

The Marylander hesitated. He looked all around him and scratched his head, but he did not advance toward the open gate.

"Why do you hesitate?" asked the saint. "Enter!"

"Well, I hope it's all right," said the other slowly, "but I do wish I could have a word with Gorman before taking so important a step."

Senator Gorman evidently had some unpleasant experience in the matter of newspaper corrections. At any rate, he had this to say:

"When an editor has printed an untrue story he should be willing to retract it. Some editors, though—be-nighted, stupid fellows—will print no denials unless the untruths they have uttered have been libelous. If they have not been libelous the editors refuse to make denial. They pretend to believe that their stories have been true, after all."

"They are as pigheaded as the Arkansas editor who issued an obituary of the leading citizen of his town. When the leading citizen called at the office the next morning and requested that the report of his death be denied the editor refused to accommodate him."

"We are never wrong here," he said in a lordly way. "We never print denials or retractions in our sheet."

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CRUISER FOR ROOT.

The Charleston's Quarters Converted For Use of Secretary's Party.

First of the secretaries of the United States to visit the South American republics, accompanied with the pomp and display that go with the movements of one of the finest of the new cruisers of the navy, Elihu Root, says the New York Herald, will have quarters on the Charleston that he can show to the highest dignitaries that may call on him with a feeling of pride.

Rivalled only by the magnificence of the Mayflower, the converted yacht from whose bridge President Roosevelt reviewed the assembled fleet in Long Island sound two years ago, there will be every comfort on the Charleston for Mr. Root and his family. The bare cost of the work of the naval constructors' department may not reach \$2,000, but no one as yet has counted on the furnishings which will be installed before Mrs. Root and Miss Root occupy the special rooms converted from the admiral's and captain's quarters.

It is probable that Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root, with secretary and maid, will steam away for San Juan, Porto Rico, the first stop, on July 7.

Sixty-four feet forward from the stern on the gun deck and the entire width of the ship will be given over to Secretary Root and his family. Commodore Cameron McRae Winslow, who was in command of the Mayflower when President Roosevelt was on board as commander in chief of the navy, will give up his spacious quarters and take the humbler stateroom now occupied by Lieutenant Commander R. L. Russell, executive officer, who moves down a peg of personal comfort by the shift of his room.

The admiral's cabin has been converted into a stateroom for Miss Root. Mrs. Root has the cabin, bedroom and bathroom of the admiral's suit, the main rooms being finished in mahogany, with mahogany furniture, the steel bulkheads and sides being painted white. This suit, formerly occupied by Commander Winslow and now given over to Secretary Root, is almost identical in size and furnishings, but is larger. A temporary steel bulkhead separates the two quarters, but it is being removed. This will make room for a grand dining room twenty-two feet in width and fifty feet long athwart the ship, which will be used by the secretary of state in entertaining the South American representatives. On the warship will be a band of fifteen men who will entertain many a dull hour on the long run, in winter from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, nearly 3,000 miles.

As at present arranged the itinerary of the trip of 10,000 miles contemplates stops at San Juan, Porto Rico; Rio Janeiro, where the secretary will attend the pan-American conference; Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, and ends the voyage at Panama in the latter part of September.

When Secretary Root and his party are landed the duties of the navy to the state department will be ended. The Charleston will then go to the Pacific station to relieve the Chicago, and Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer his flag to the new 10,500 ton cruiser.

CONVICT'S DEFT WORK.

Made Horseshair Bridle to Sell For Money For an Appeal.

An elaborately worked horseshair bridle made by J. C. Rand, a prisoner in the Montana state penitentiary, has been received in Denver by Theodore Taylor, a resident of Englewood, says a Denver dispatch. The bridle was made by Rand to raise money to appeal his case. About a month ago he wrote to Mr. Taylor asking if he would receive it and sell it for him.

Denver horsemen place the value of the bridle at \$150. It is a wonderful piece of work, requiring long months of patient application. Intricate designs in color are woven through the different parts of the bridle, while every strap and line is made of horse hair. A heavy bit is included, with side chains that add greatly to the appearance of the outfit.

Underground Age Predicted.

A subterranean age, when theaters will be built underground and the busy hum of factories will resound from far beneath the sidewalk, was forecasted the other night by John M. Ewen, an engineer, in an address before the Men's club of St. Peter's Episcopal church in Chicago, says a dispatch from that city. Mr. Ewen's subject was "Erecting a Chicago Skyscraper," but while he pointed out that the erection of buildings fifty stories high is perfectly feasible, he said it is also probable that in the future more attention will be paid to digging habitable holes beneath the street level.

The Coming City of the Pacific.
Seattle has a brighter future than any other port on the Pacific coast, says Leslie's Weekly. Situated on Puget sound, it has one of the finest harbors in the world. Its population jumped from 3,500 in 1880 and 42,000 in 1890 to 80,000 in 1900. In the past half dozen years, however, its growth has been larger absolutely and proportionately than it was in the same time in the decade ending with 1900. The present prospect is that Uncle Sam's census takers in 1910 will find more than 200,000 people within Seattle's limits. The character

DIPLOMACY EXCHANGE.

Clearing House Principle to Be Tried in London.

PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE SERVICE

Bits of Information Gathered by American Representatives at European Capitals to Be Assembled and Classified at British Capital—Secretary Root's Scheme to Save Time and Cable Tolls.

"Shirt sleeves diplomacy" is about to spring another open and above board combination on the diplomatic chess board; an example of the application of business principles to a calling which in bygone years was characterized by dark lantern methods, duplicity and intrigue, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent. It is nothing less than an American diplomatic clearing house in London, under the supervision of the American ambassador to Great Britain. There it is proposed to assemble the important bits of information gathered by all the diplomatic and consular officials maintained in Europe by the United States. This knowledge will be classified and filed away, to be kept secret, unless and until some specified disposition of it is authorized by the secretary of state. It will be a duplication of so much of the department's records as relates to Europe, and the purpose of having it assembled at the most important American diplomatic post abroad is to facilitate diplomatic action and save the expense of cable tolls on diffusing information sent to Washington from European courts and which the department wishes to place in the hands of its representatives at the other great capitals abroad.

This important departure in state department usage is to be made effective by a paragraph in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which is now before the senate for action, as follows:

Clerks at the Embassy at London.—For two clerks at the embassy to Great Britain, one at the rate of \$1,500 per annum and one at the rate of \$1,200 per annum.

Adoption of such a plan will have the effect of making Ambassador Reid a sort of vice secretary of state. Even now his post is the most important of all the positions in the service. Other ambassadors hold the same rank, but with Mr. Reid the supervising head of an official bureau which will assimilate and dispense to all other ambassadors secret information which they will individually furnish to him his position will assume an added measure of responsibility.

Advocacy of a clearing house plan is but a development of Mr. Root's painstaking and gradual mastery of every detail of state department work. Many officials who enter the government service are satisfied to fall directly into line with the usage of the department and follow as closely as may be in the footsteps of their predecessors. Upon such basis is "red tape" founded—the desire to do what has always been done and to do nothing else for fear of setting a precedent. Mr. Root is not afflicted with any such fear. If he sees something which may be improved or simplified he doesn't hesitate to authorize the change. His cold, businesslike manner is rather liked by legislators at the capitol, who are sick and tired of the importunities of subordinate officials. They do not withhold admiration from a man who knows what he wants and goes after it as if he intended to get it, so the veterans have a large measure of confidence in Mr. Root's recommendations, and it is altogether likely they will think as he does about the clearing house plan and keep it in the bill.

An important provision which is not likely to stay in, however, is the one requiring that all necessary clerks at American embassies and legations shall be citizens of the United States. In its essence the provision is highly desirable and not subject to adverse comment. Men who have held high positions in the American diplomatic service agree that it is not to this country's interests to have foreigners sharing its diplomatic secrets, few as they are, and having access to the archives of our missions abroad. But the department officials know that such a rigid exclusion policy cannot be made effective within three weeks or, in other words, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, when all appropriation bills become effective. Granting that such a policy should be adopted, it is imperative that its application for a time at least should be left to the secretary of state's discretion.

Doubtless there are many instances to support this view, but only one is needed to illustrate the situation. There is attached to the American legation in Switzerland a native of that country who has spent practically his entire adult life as a clerk in a confidential capacity. Diplomats who have held the post at Bern have testified to the unchanging fidelity, ability and interest of this Swiss member of the legation staff. He has never, however, become a citizen of the United States, and if he should for any sentimental reason refuse to swear away his birthright he would have to terminate his many years' service to the American government on July 1.

Of all the great supply bills of each session, the diplomatic and consular bill is perhaps the most attractive to the average legislator. It consists mainly of authorizations for appointments to the foreign service of the United States and is usually free of dry routine legislation, such as is inseparable from most appropriation bills. Then there is a certain luster attaching to the mere word "diplomacy" with its opportunities for patriotic service in foreign lands.

KITCHEN ODORS.

Some Precautions to Be Taken With Cooking Vegetables.

One of the things that housewives have to contend with, particularly those who live in apartments, are the odors that will penetrate from the kitchen into the other parts of the house even when observing the utmost care.

Much of this sort of thing can be avoided if proper precaution is taken. For instance, with some vegetables, such as turnips, onions, cabbage and the sort whose odors are strong, there is one precaution that can be taken, and that is to soak them for several hours before they are put on the fire in weak cold salt water, when much of the essential oils will be thrown off, rising to the surface in a sort of scum. Allow vegetables to come to a boil in the salt water, then skim very clean. A dash of cold water will throw up another scum, and this can be taken off as the other. Cook all such vegetables uncovered, as the lid has the tendency to strengthen the odor tenfold.

Another cause of odors is stale grease that has been left on the stove from previous cooking. This is most offensive, but can easily be guarded against by having the stove cleansed after each meal. Vessels that have been used for cooking strong vegetables should be left to soak in soda water until the time comes for washing. This will obviate the difficulty. Another simple deodorizer is to burn quickly a bit of newspaper, straw or excelsior, which, with the windows open, will drive out any disagreeable odors.

BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Lessons in Speaking May Be Aided by the Use of Music.

Possibly one of the greatest errors in handling backward children is in trying to put them into the eye stage before they are through with the ear stage. A large number of so called idiotic and feeble minded children will give keen attention to music, whereas they give no heed to verbal sounds. Words to them have apparently no meaning. This indicates that, as language was developed by attention being directed to the external world and as language was first the result of a mental complex made up of the identification of certain sounds and certain objects present in space, in order to develop in an abnormal child the attitude of interest toward words and their meaning, we must first begin at his stage of development, at his stage of mental sequence—sounds. Lessons in speaking derived from working music and speech together. It was found much easier to set up the ear and speech co-ordinations than to get the children to repeat verbal sounds by themselves. The physiological alphabet when supplemented by musical accompaniment was voiced much more readily by the child than when the teacher's voice was used without music.

LAUNDRY LINES.

If you get too much bluing in the rinsing water, put in a little household ammonia.

In laundering embroidered linens the design will stand out beautifully if they are ironed on several thicknesses of Turkish toweling.

If there are any pencil marks on the linen, erase them carefully with a rubber eraser before the linen goes into the wash. Hot water will set them beyond hope of removal.

A heavy flatiron, weighing seven or eight pounds, will do better work if it is passed over the clothes once with a firm, steady pressure than a lighter iron hurriedly passed over the clothes two or three times.

A clean firebrick is more satisfactory as an iron stand than the ordinary piece of filigree cast iron, which not only admits the air to the bottom of the iron, but conducts the heat from it. Being a nonconductor of heat, the brick retains the heat in the smoothing iron.

Paring Potatoes.

The foolish practice of paring potatoes is not only a waste of time, but a waste of potatoes. A horrible waste. The best part of the potato is pared off and thrown away in the garbage—the best part of the potato, mind you; not only a part of the potato, but the best part. The outside of the potato, usually pared-off, contains all the nutritious or tissue building properties of the potato. It is altogether the most useful part of the potato, and yet this is exactly what is pared off in a ruthless way and thrown out. This not only takes hours and hours of time every week from the home, but slices from the home a great deal of wholesome food. The potato pared in the usual way contains very little else but starch, but boiled with the skin on it contains not only starch, but a large portion of nitrogenous matter.—Medical Talk For the Home.

How He Makes Tea.

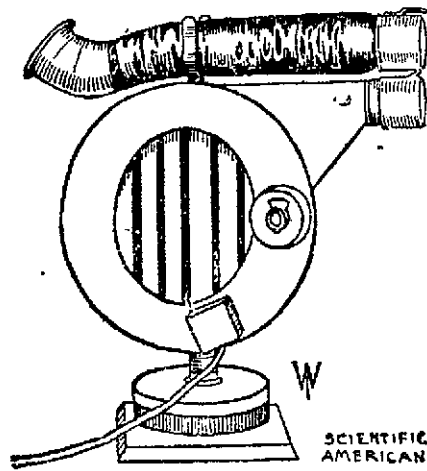
This is the way an Englishman makes tea. As this particular Englishman has been making his own tea for the last fifteen years regularly at 5 every afternoon, he really should know the best method. Here is his rule: Don't pour the boiling water on the tea. This scorches the leaves and they cannot exude their full fragrance. Fill your teapot full of boiling water, then put in your tea leaves. Cover tightly and let it stand for a minute or so. Now stir the leaves with a long spoon and allow the fusion to draw about four minutes more, and your tea will have all the delicious aroma of the real tea leaves. Strain the tea off into another pot, as the leaves if left in longer will add their only slightly less soluble bitter flavor. The clear tea can be kept hot over a spirit lamp.

USES OF ELECTRICITY.

Many Novel Labor Saving Devices For Household Work.

The increased use of electricity in every branch of industry is surprising even to the most ardent advocates of this mysterious form of energy. Not only has electricity invaded the territories occupied by all other forms of energy, but it has actually created new fields of its own. This is particularly marked by the present electrical invasion of our homes, where labor saving devices were never thought of until electricity showed its wonderful adaptability to all classes of work.

Electric light had scarcely ceased to be a novelty when the electric fan was introduced and then the sewing machine motor. In the past few years more attention has been paid to electric heating devices. In the nursery and sickroom electric milk warmers and devices for heating water are becoming a necessity, while the easily



HAIR DRYING MACHINE.

regulated electric pad threatens to entirely displace the hot water bag. Electrically heated curling irons, electric cigar lighters, electric chafing dishes, etc., are but a few of the many electrically heated devices now in common use. Electric flatirons are now quite extensively used in the kitchen and sewing room. Travelers find them most useful for pressing out clothing that has been mussed or creased in packing; ladies find them useful for ironing out flimsy shirt waists and lace collars and cuffs which they would not dare intrust to the usually careless laundress. Outside of the household electric flatirons are commonly used in tailoring shops of all classes, and even architects and engineers have begun to employ them for smoothing out blue prints and plans.

One of the latest electrical novelties is the hair drying machine. This combines both electric heat and electric power. It consists of a casing which incloses coils of resistance wire and an electric fan. The fan sucks air into the casing over the resistance wires, and the latter heat the air to any desired temperature under control of the operator. A flexible tube communicates with this casing and receives the current of heated air, permitting the operator to direct the current where desired. When properly handled twelve persons can be treated in one hour at a cost of but a fraction more than a cent each.

GROWING IRON.

Process Discovered Whereby the Metal Is Increased in Size.

According to a paragraph in Knowledge, the Franklin Institute has awarded a gold medal for a new process by which iron can be made to "grow." The process is said to consist in several times heating the iron to a certain critical temperature and cooling it between times, whereby the astonishing result is obtained of increasing the iron to nearly half as large again. It is reported that two identical castings were made and one reserved for comparison, while the other was subjected to this new treatment. One side of each was machined and polished, so that examination of the grain and structure might be made, but little difference could be discerned except in point of size, which was very marked. The weight of the swelled casting was identical with that of the one with which it was compared, but in all other respects the metal appeared to be of similar character. After this one is not surprised to learn that important practical applications have already been found for the remarkable discovery. Indeed, new uses suggest themselves instantly to the mind. The story is so extraordinary, however, that it may be accepted with some hesitation until confirmation is afforded.—Chambers Magazine.

Home Grown Tea.

This year 12,000 pounds of choice tea will be shipped from what is at present the only tea farm in the western hemisphere. This farm is at Summerville, S. C. In the face of difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable, but on the other hand with the kindly assistance of the United States government, the Summerville tea farm has grown to a point where it can offer serious competition with the best grades of tea shipped from China, India, Formosa or Java. But, above all, it has been demonstrated that, barring the question of labor, the finest tea can be successfully grown at home.—Technical World Magazine.

Soldier For Aluminum.

A soldier for aluminum has been invented, says Consul Atwell of Roubaix, by Fernand Hecht, a mechanic of that city. With a soldering iron he can join together two pieces of the metal or join aluminum to copper, brass or iron. The invention is simple, no acids or salts being used.

Inferior Coal.

The iridescent colors in what is called "peacock coal" are due to the presence of a film of iron oxide. It usually means the loss of a part of the volatile matter in the coal and betokens inferior quality.

DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

Familiar Beliefs About Them That Exist in the Old World.

"Dead men's shoes" is a common expression, but means much in many parts of the old world, where the boots of the dead are accorded much importance.

In Scotland, in the northern parts of England, in Scandinavia, as well as in Hungary, Croatia and Roumania, the utmost care is taken among the lower classes that each corpse is provided with a pair of good shoes before being laid into the ground. If the dead person happens to be a tramp and to have been found dead barefooted there will always be some charitable soul to furnish a pair of good boots for interment along with the corpse.

An inspector of police in Scotland has been known to purchase of his own accord a new pair of boots and to place them in the grave, reposed for the purpose, of a murdered stranger who had been inadvertently interred barefooted the day before.

This practice, which likewise prevails among the Tsiganes as well as in many parts of Asia, is attributable to the belief that unless the dead are well shod when buried their ghosts come back to haunt the locality where they breathed their last in search of a pair of boots.

The shoes are popularly supposed to be needed to pass in comfort and safety the broad plains which the departed soul must traverse before it can reach paradise. Among some nations these plains are declared to be covered with furzes, thorns and morass, while other races say that they consist of burning sands. These plains of suffering are popularly credited with forming a sort of antechamber to hell. It is for this reason that the boots of the dead are called "hell shoes" in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

STRIKING EYEGLASSES.

No Law Which Declares It an Aggravated Offense.

It is the common opinion that for striking a man with glasses on there is a severer penalty than for striking him under similar circumstances when he is not wearing glasses. Careful search, however, does not bring forth any statutory provision which declares the offense greater when the man who is struck wears glasses. The prevalence of this idea is due, no doubt, to the probability of the judge in such cases giving the convicted the extreme penalty. The legal term for assault under such circumstances is "mayhem," signifying that the assailant has in one way or another deprived his victim of the power of defending himself.

During an altercation from which a struggle is apt to ensue any one wearing glasses would be wise to remove them, unobserved if possible, however, because if noticed it might act as a signal to begin hostilities.

Many think that glasses would be a source of general protection in these cases and often take advantage on that ground, but this is wrong, because no court would hold it worse to strike a man with glasses than one without unless the assailant struck directly at his opponent's eyes, with the intent to wound or maim him, and whether one were hit elsewhere than on the eye-glasses would not enter the case at all.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

When Spencer Traveled.

When Herbert Spencer went on a long railway journey it was his practice to have reserved for him a first class compartment. Across the carriage he used to have a hammock swung, in which he traveled to avoid the vibration and concussion. There was something funny in the spectacle of the staid philosopher traveling in this fashion, and so it appeared to the people who witnessed the preparations for his departure. The inquisitives were soon disappointed, for as soon as Spencer recognized that he was being made the object of unsolicited attention he would shout out in stentorian tones to the porters—"Draw down those blinds!"

Origin of Ox Tail Soup.

During the reign of terror in Paris in 1793 many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanneries without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One of the noble beggars asked for a tail, and it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodging and made (what is now famous) the first dish of ox tail soup. He told others of his good luck, and they annoyed the tanners so much that a price was put upon them.

Ambition.

Ambition becomes displeasing when it is once satiated. There is a reaction, and as our spirit till our last sigh is always aiming toward some object it falls back on itself, having nothing else on which to rest and having reached the summit it longs to descend.—Corbelle.

Easy Work.

First Transient—If you had got to go into business, what line would you choose? Second Ditto—I'd open an employment agency. It would be so nice to be getting other people to work without having any temptation to do any yourself.

Still Time.

Burroughs—Say, old man, there was a time when you promised to share your last dollar with me. Richley—That's all right. I haven't got down to it yet.

Though the sun scorches us sometimes and gives us the headache, we do not refuse to acknowledge that we stand in need of his warmth.—De Mornay.

COLOR AND HEALTH.

Influence of Certain Rays of Light on Various Diseases.

How far the use of color may affect the public health or even act as a cure for particular diseases is once more giving the attention of certain sections of the medical profession.

A medical journal it was recently contended that certain colors have a favorable effect upon sufferers from phthisis, and it was recommended that consumptives should carefully select their clothing with a view of employing only those colors that are inimical to the disease. The theory is that certain rays of light have a bactericidal effect and therefore the clothing should be of such colors as will allow free access to the beneficial rays.

Obviously this theory is no new one, for it is the basis on which the late Dr. Finsen reared his memorable "light cure" for lupus and similar diseases. Finsen himself was led to his conclusions by the practice of medical men who employed various colors in the cure of disease long before the modern germ theory had been evolved.

More than thirty years ago Dr. Pancoast published a very curious book, entitled "Blue and Red Light." In this volume are detailed many cases of cures effected by the employment of different colors. Tinted illustrations are given of the doctor's blue and red rooms, in which the patients, dressed in garments of either color, recline on couches directly under the sunlight filtered through blue or red glass.

ANOTHER ALPINE TUNNEL.

New Railway Line Planned to Pierce the Bernese Alps.

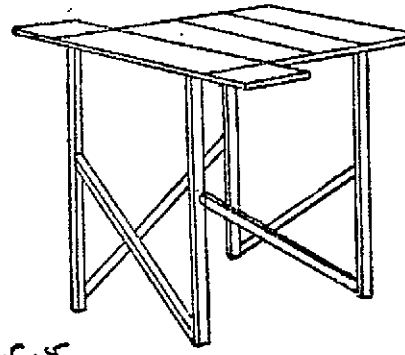
Consul Keene writes from Geneva that since the Simplon tunnel has been opened to traffic the subject of the lines of access to the new international railroad is being constantly discussed in Switzerland.

Besides the Faucille line through the Jura range, near Geneva, which has been talked about for years past, a new tunnel through the Bernese Alps between the Canton of Berne and the Canton of Valais, from which the Simplon line passes to Italy, is under active and practical consideration. The board of directors of the committee having that new enterprise in charge held a general meeting recently and unanimously approved the project submitted by Chief Engineer M. Zollinger for a line to pierce the Bernese Alps under the Lobsenberg. Electrical traction will be used and the new tunnel will be 8.25 miles long. The total cost is estimated at \$16,984,000 at the outside.

A Franco-Swiss syndicate of leading bankers and engineers, at the head of which is the firm of J. L'Hôte & Co. of Paris, have pledged themselves to submit within two months from now their formal contract for executing the work.

A Camping Convenience.

One of the most ingenious novelties of the day for the special comfort of the outdoor enthusiast is the folding table and camp chest invented by a Frankfort (Ky.) man. The table when taken down folds into the form of a



FOLDING TABLE.

box or chest of considerable capacity and is equipped with carrying handle. The table top will easily accommodate four or six persons, and the box when folded ready for carrying weighs less than fifteen pounds. It can then be stored under the seat of a buggy or boat. Perishable goods for the lunch can be stowed inside of the box.

Cattle By-products.

Cattle furnish, besides food, no end of articles in common use. Your toilet or laundry soap is made from their grease; the curled hair in your chair and the bristles in your shoe brush are from their tails. As for the steer, again, your combs are made from his horns; your toothbrush handle and the mouthpiece of your pipe were once part of his thigh bone; your knife handle comes from his shin bone; the buttons on your coat and your wife's hairpins are from his hoofs; neatfoot oil represents his sinews, and the prepared food you throw to your chickens is reduced from his blood; also the pepsin you buy at the drugist's is made from a pig's stomach; the grease extracted from the wool of sheep after slaughter is converted into potash.

Gas From Coconuts.

Gas from coconuts is the latest illuminant. The coal of the Philippines has been found unsuitable for gas making purposes. The government, therefore, has been experimenting in the laboratories and has found that a gas of great illuminating power may be produced by a very simple method from coconut oil. The oil is slowly fed into retorts which are already red hot. Here it volatilizes very rapidly, leaving a small residue of tar. Bulk for bulk, the oil has a much greater productivity in gas than coal, and for this reason it is expected that, if the supply can be made to meet the demand, it will be greatly used all along the Pacific coast.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

They Should Be Together at the Bed-time Hour.

There may be some mothers who feel it to be a self denial to leave their children to bed, but they think that the nurse could do just as well, that it is of no consequence who "hears the children say their prayers." Now, setting aside the pleasure of opening the little bed and tucking the darling up, there are really important reasons why the mother should not yield this privilege to any one. In the first place, it is the time of all times when a child is inclined to show its confidence and affection. All its little secrets come out with more truth and less restraint; its naughtiness through the day can be reproved and talked over with less excitement and with the tenderness and calmness necessary to make a permanent impression. If the little one has shown a desire to do well and be obedient its efforts and success can be acknowledged and commended.

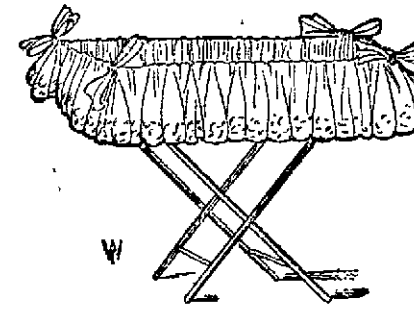
We must make it a habit to talk to our children in order to get from them an expression of their feelings. We cannot understand the character of these little beings committed to our care unless we do. And if we do not know what they are we shall not be able to govern them wisely or educate them as their different natures demand. Certainly it would be unwise to excite young children too much by conversation with them just before putting them to bed.

Every mother who carefully studies the temperament of her children will know how to manage them in this respect. But of this all mothers may be assured, that the last words at night are of great importance even to the babies of the flock. The very tones of the voice they last listened to make an impression upon their sensitive organizations. Mothers, do not think the time and strength wasted which you spend in reviewing the day with your little boy or girl. Do not neglect to teach it how to pray, and pray for it in simple and earnest language which it can understand. Soothe and quiet its little heart after the experiences of the day. It has had its disappointments and trials as well as its play and pleasure. It is ready to throw its arms around your neck and take its good night kiss.—Boston Traveler.

BABY'S BASKET.

A Pretty One May Be Made of a Card-board Box and Camp Stool.

No baby need be without a pretty, toilet basket even though the mother's resources be limited. Such a basket as is shown in the illustration requires only a small outlay in money and deft touches of clever fingers. The basket itself has as a foundation one of those nice flat cardboard boxes in which gowns are sent home. The inside of the box is first well padded with wadding and the whole afterward covered with silk or mercerized saten, which in its turn is again covered with white or cream spotted muslin. A pretty lace



HOMEMADE BABY BASKET.

edged frill of muslin must be put all round the box, and on no account skimp your frill.

The four corners of the box are finished off with ribbon bows or flat rosettes made of silk. Do not forget to make a large cushion. A triangular one is convenient, as it fits in one corner. A cover for the basket when not in use could be made from a piece of silk covered with muslin to match that on the basket.

The basket is nothing more than an ordinary camp stool. Remove the canvas seat, sandpaper the legs and enamel them the color of the silk which lines and decorates the basket.

When quite dry place the box on its and securely nail it on the top bars. This can be done either before or after, but a natter effect is gained when it is put on afterward. Gilt headed nails would not be an eyesore showing on the inside if they were driven in strongly and evenly.

Suggestions For Decorations.

A dainty shade for table decoration and very effective in a glass candle stick is made of white net cut to fit an insignificant frame. Ornament the net with ruffles of fine German or French Valenciennes lace. Line with a soft shade of pink or green. A similar idea can be used as lamp shade, using water color paper for shade, painting a conventional design in tulips to form sections on shade. Cut out paper between design and fill in with a shirred lining of chiffon in any desired shade. Fold the wings together, which will give the butterfly the appearance of flying. Still another idea is to use a large brass ring, the kind used for crocheting. Have little bells with ribbons attached to tie on a ring for each game won.

Banished the Roaches.

A housekeeper who was recommended to try cucumber peeling as a remedy for cockroaches strewed the floor with pieces of the peel cut not very thin and watched the sequel. The pests covered the peel within a short time, so that it could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. The second night that this was tried the number of cockroaches was reduced to a quarter, and none were left alive on the third night.

'STEAD'S NOVEL IDEA.

Would Have British Spend \$300,000 a Year Amusing Foreigners.

William T. Stead, editor of the British Review of Reviews, informs the London correspondent of the Chicago News that he has secured pledges from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other government leaders that they will recommend to parliament the establishment of a "national hospitality fund" for the purpose of welcoming and amusing foreign arrivals and sending them home with an enthusiastic opinion of British ways.

Mr. Stead proposes that England shall devote to the entertainment fund annually 1 per cent of the total outlays for the naval and military armaments, averaging about \$300,000 (\$300,000). The promoters think that when England has taken the lead in hospitality such a thing as a "stranger in a strange land" will be unknown. Mr. Stead says:

"England made a great hubbub a year ago when the French fleet visited Portsmouth to place the seal on the entente cordiale, but nobody knows that the mayor of Portsmouth had to dig into his own pocket for \$4,000 (\$20,000) to defray the expenses. Admiral Togo's veterans were hailed as the nation's guests a short time ago, but the bill was footed by a few Japanese trading firms in the city. Shortly the burgomasters of Germany will be the guests of the municipality, and now the hat is being passed among the despised German merchants of England to provide a 'characteristic British welcome'."

Mr. Stead adds that one of the cardinal features of the idea is to give to the arriving foreigners in humble circumstances a welcome and assistance along the lines of the broad democracy of the present regime in England.

TO TRAIN WRITERS.

Hamden-Sydney College to Have a Special Department.

At a special meeting recently held in Richmond, Va., the trustees of Hamden-Sydney college accepted a proposition made by James T. McAllister of Hot Springs, Va., to guarantee \$3,500 a year toward the expenses of a special department for training writers for newspapers and magazines and of books, says a Richmond dispatch.

The new department will be put in operation at the opening of the next session in the fall.

Mr. McAllister says the suggestion came to him from Walter H. Page of New York, who will be asked to be one of the managing committee.

The professor to fill the chair has been selected and is said to be a man known in literary and educational circles throughout the United States.

Glass Door Knobs as Wedding Gifts.

No greater oddities in wedding presents than glass door knobs have been thought of in many a day. They are the pleasing things nowadays, provided, of course, too many are not sent to the bride, says the New York Press. They must be of the finest cut glass, and the more graceful the line and the finer the glass the better. Equipped with a dozen of these the young wife has a delightful task of replacing the commonplace door knobs of her new home with something attractive. Already several May brides have received door knobs as presents, and they have expressed keen delight over the gifts. But, simple as they may seem, they are not cheap. If you are in doubt just make inquiries at some fashionable jewelry establishment.

Electricity in Railroad.
Prominent railway managers predict that within a few years passenger trains will be very largely drawn by electric locomotives.

Fishing For Sheep.

When sheep were first introduced into Cornwall, England, a flock which had strayed from the uplands on to Gwithian sands were caught there by the tide and ultimately carried into St. Ives bay during the night. There the floating flock was observed from the St. Ives fishing boats, whose crews, never having seen sheep, took them for some new kind of fish and did their best to secure them both by hooks and lines and by netting. Those they secured they brought home triumphantly next morning as a catch to which even pilchards were as nothing.

The Serbian Swineherd.

In any Serbian village there is only one swineherd, and he leads all the pigs of the community. In the morning he goes through the streets blowing his horn, and the pigs come out of their own accord and fall in behind him and follow him to the pasture. At night he brings them home, and they disperse to their sties in the same orderly way as they pass the houses to which they belong. They require no attention and no singling out.

Making It Easy For Him.

"I must warn you, Bridget," said Mrs. Nurich, "to see that the peas are thoroughly mashed."
"Mashed, is it?" remarked the new cook in surprise.
"Yes; Mr. Nurich is so high strung, you know, they make him nervous when they roll off his knife."—Exchange.

-Asked.

"The Heir"—It is of no use. We must get a separation. The Frau—That is what I say. Isn't it beautiful how we agree?

CHICKEN'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
For Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Take one or two pills after each meal, and before going to bed. They are the only pills that will cure all the above complaints. They are sold by all druggists and chemists. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by mail for 50 cents per box. Write for free trial box to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WEDDED BLISS BY CONTRACT

Prenuptial Agreement Covers
Causes of Past Ills.

DOCUMENT CAREFULLY DRAWN UP

Iowa Couple, Each of Whom Has
Been Married Before, Have Put in
Writing What Shall and Shall Not
Be Expected—Many Points, Even to
Visits of Relatives, Covered.

In what is probably the most remarkable prenuptial contract in existence Isahiah F. Harding of Jasper county, in Iowa, and Mrs. Isabella Englebrecht of Des Moines, Ia., recently provided for at least fifteen years of wedded happiness, says a Des Moines dispatch to the New York Sun.

The smallest detail of their married life for a term of fifteen years is set out in the contract which was placed on record before their marriage by a Des Moines justice of the peace.

If their married life proves unhappy it may be terminated within the fifteen years by certain settlements and mutual agreement as to various other things. At the end of fifteen years either party to the contract may end the married existence without the formality of a divorce under the conditions therein stated.

Harding is a wealthy farmer. Mrs. Englebrecht is also wealthy. Both had been married twice before. The marriage contract was drawn up to meet the various difficulties which made their previous marriages less than perfectly happy.

The document, which covers three closely typewritten pages, is carefully drawn by able lawyers. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are satisfied that it is the solution of all matrimonial troubles.

The contract first disposes of one-half the real and personal property owned by each party, which is divided among their respective children, share and share alike, the children agreeing to forever forego any claim upon their estates.

The contract then provides that each party shall retain his or her remaining property independent of the other.

Some of the provisions are given in brief as follows:

There shall be settled upon the wife a weekly income of \$15, with which to pay the household expenses.

Rent, gas and coal bills shall be paid by the husband.

While living upon the farm the wife shall have the profits from one cow and all chickens.

The family shall never consist of more than three children, and for each child there shall be an additional allowance of \$3 a week.

The wife shall have one servant girl and a nurse whenever necessary. She shall have entire control of the servants in the house and the husband of whatever servants he may have outside.

Relatives of either husband or wife are permitted to visit the family during the first two weeks in May and the last two weeks in October.

The sole care of the children shall belong to the wife, and she shall have charge of their schooling until they reach the age of sixteen years, when the husband shall take charge.

If for any reason, loss of property or any other, the family shall be required to get along without servants the wife shall start the fire and get breakfast during the six months from April to September and the husband for the remainder of the year.

No guests at meals shall be brought home by the husband without the previous consent of the wife.

The husband has the right, if he should so desire, to fix the menu three days in each week.

Intoxicating liquors are not allowed in the house.

Both husband and wife shall attend church at least once each month unless prevented by sickness.

In case the family moves to town the husband is not required to go into society more than twice a week, and one of these occasions must take in the theater.

There are also a number of minor provisions in regard to clothing expenditures, doctor bills, working hours and also as to the termination of the contract at the end of fifteen years, at which time the marriage relation is to end at the desire of either. There is a provision for division of property in case of death.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harding are well satisfied with the contract and believe that they will never be compelled to resort to the contract in order to be happy.

"But it is just as well to be prepared in case of trouble," declared Mrs. Harding. "I have had two other husbands, and such a contract would have prevented endless misery for both of them."

Modern Methods.
"We have some fine sausage," ventured the waiter.

"Keep it."

"How about a taste of ham?"

"Cut it out."

"Corned beef, potted chicken, canned tongue?"

"Thunder and Mars! You must take me for an investigating committee. I came here to get something to eat. Bring me a glass of distilled water and a fumigated banana."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Fewer Fiction Readers.
Fiction has decreased in popularity among users of the public library in the District of Columbia, for while during the last year the circulation has increased 27 per cent the proportion of fiction has decreased 12 per cent.

CHICAGO'S UNIQUE BEQUEST

Fund of \$25,000 a Year Now Available
For Art Monuments.

Fountains and statues soon will begin to spring up all over Chicago, and all will be guaranteed to be "A No. 1" art by the trustees of the Art Institute and also will bear the "O. K." of the municipal art commission, says a Chicago dispatch. The first year's crop of statuary will be worth about \$25,000, and the annual harvest will increase until in fifteen or twenty years from now Chicago will be decorated with nearly \$25,000 worth of brand new art every year, and its parks will look like cemeteries or art museums, while its streets will resemble courts of honor during a full festival.

This large order of art decorations is due to the legal establishment of the \$1,000,000 fund left by Benjamin F. Ferguson, who died a year ago. His entire estate was bequeathed to Chicago to form a trust fund, the income of which is to be expended by the board of trustees of the Art Institute "in the erection and maintenance of enduring statues and monuments."

The trust fund was legally established in the probate court on May 23, and the trustees of the Art Institute met recently to consider how to expend the first installment of the income.

President Charles L. Hutchinson of the Art Institute has suggested that the first piece of statuary authorized by the board of trustees take the form of an elaborate memorial to the donor of the unique and magnificent art trust fund for Chicago. "The late Mr. Ferguson provided in his will that the estate should not be touched until it amounted to \$1,000,000," said President Hutchinson. "When the year required by law for probating expired on May 23 the estate amounted to \$1,075,000. When the bequests are satisfied we have left about \$25,000 a year for the art bequests. We are very fortunate, however, since the Ferguson fund is the only one of the kind in the whole world."

GREED NATIONAL SIN.

Rev. Dr. Wylie Says America Must
Repent or Be Lost.

"America must either repent and turn to God or her doom is sealed," declared the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie in the pulpit of the Scotch Presbyterian church in West Ninety-sixth street, New York, the other night.

"The development of our country," he continued, "has been marvelous, and God has prospered us greatly. It is the richest country in the world. The mania for more money has become universal among us. The desire for wealth is a passion, and the dollar is the national god. The pulpit and the pew, the rich and the poor, they all want more."

"Universal greed is the national sin, and our sins are now finding us out. We have been so disgraced by the exposures of insurance methods, railroad methods and packing methods that an honest man almost shrinks from being called an American."

"The church itself has gone into the universal scramble for money, and many of its members are animated by the greed of money. The reform must begin in the house of God. It will not do for the church to permit members to steal railroads or to occupy front seats while poisoning the food of millions."

A FUNERAL DINNER.

Table Draped in Black—Skull at Side
of Each Plate.

Julius Brown, son of the war governor of Georgia, gave a remarkable dinner the other night at Atlanta on the occasion of his fifty-eighth birthday, says the New York Times. There were twelve persons present, one of whom was Governor Terrell.

On the table was a black velvet cloth, and the dinner cards were black. There was a skull at the side of each plate, while suspended from the chandelier was a huge skull, and beneath it on a black pedestal sat the figure of a monk draped in black.

There was on the table a candle for every course of the dinner. With the end of each course a candle was snuffed out, this being continued until no lights were left on the table, though those in the corners of the room were still burning.

Drumming With Autos.

Commercial travelers are getting so they travel a great deal by auto and find that that mode of getting about the country serves their purpose better than any other. There is no waiting for trains, and the drummer as soon as he is through calling on the trade in one town is ready to jump into his vehicle and speed away to his next stop.

George Readman, an enterprising drummer of Sacramento, gets about in this way and sends out postal cards containing a picture of him and his auto ready for business. He mails these to his customers and tells them when they can expect him. And, by the way, he seldom disappoints them, for he finds his auto a good deal more reliable than trains.

Spider Web Game Bright Idea.
With the growing love of outdoor life and the revival of open air eating hostesses are trying to outdo one another in inventing outdoor games, says the New York Press. One day recently in Lenox after a garden luncheon that the enthusiasts pronounced idyllic a "spider web" game was introduced.

It took place on shady grounds, the web being formed of lengths of string of different colors. Every girl followed a color and wound until the end of the string was reached. There she found a dainty present of the sort "worth taking home."

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Suspicion and Sentiment

By Carter Coverly

Copyright, 1906, by M. M. Cunningham

"I do not want to be guilty of a breach of courtesy toward my guests," explained Thomas Linden, "but these losses are becoming of too frequent occurrence. I ask that all submit to a search."

"That should scarcely be necessary," protested Alward. "I am sure that there has been some mistake somewhere. It is scarcely right that we should be treated as felons."

He flushed under their curious stares. He was not altogether unacquainted with the gossip which had connected his name with those mysterious disappearances of jewelry and other small portables since he had joined the circle. More than once there had been talk of an investigation.

He had come among them as the bearer of letters from the Garfields, who merely explained that they had



"I AM SURE NO ONE ELSE WILL OBJECT TO BEING SEARCHED."

met him at road and understood that he was coming to America and that he might come to Cosgrove.

"I think," said Mr. Linden mildly, "that none of us can well afford to rest under suspicion. There has been considerable talk of late that there is a Raffles among us. It is time that a stop was put to such suggestions. I am sure that no one else will object to being searched."

"On the contrary," exclaimed Billy Sattler, "I should object to being searched myself."

Even Alward looked at him in amazement. They two were keen rivals for Betty Linden's affections. It was odd to see Sattler supporting his rival in this protest.

"I think, father," said Betty reproachfully, "that it would be unfair to insist upon a search when two of our guests object."

"All the more reason," said Linden bluntly. "It would appear that they had good reasons for not wishing to be searched."

"Surely you cannot suppose that both Mr. Sattler and myself have the pin," argued Alward, "yet we both object to a search?"

"Perhaps there was more than a pin," suggested Linden, his temper, roused by opposition, getting the better of his courtesy.

Betty's clear voice broke the silence. "Nonsense," she said sharply. "You owe Mr. Alward and Billy an apology, father. I happen to know the reason for Billy's refusing to be searched, and it has no bearing at all on the loss of the pin."

Her cheeks were a bright pink now, but she stood her ground bravely, while a murmur ran about the room—a subdued hum of gossip. Alward went white for a moment, but he pulled himself together.

"I am unable to advance so fair an advocate," he said quietly. "But I can assure you, Mr. Linden, that my reasons for not wishing to be submitted to the indignity of a search are very different from those you attribute to me."

"I don't care what you say, father," declared Betty, "I shall not permit my guests to be submitted to such an indignity. It is enough for you to say such things about Mr. Sattler."

She was interrupted by a scream from Mrs. Morley. "After all this fuss," she cried, "to think that the pin never was lost at all. Here it is—dropped into my flowers. Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

Mr. Linden said something under his breath uncomplimentary to all women and stumped off to the library. The rest, deprived of their anticipated sensation, broke up into couples and drifted to other rooms, leaving only Betty and the two men.

"I think," said Sattler, coming forward, "that now the pin has been found it would be better that I should go. As I am leaving town by an early train, I will wish you goodby now."

He bent low over her hand and disappeared. Betty looked up to encounter Alward's grave eyes.

"Do you care so much?" he asked gently as he noted the tears in her eyes.

"I don't know," she answered frankly. "When he is here I like him ever

so much. You see, we were children together. He was always the black sheep, but the nicest of all the Sattler boys. He ran away when he was fourteen, and no one heard anything more of him until he turned up here last summer, just before you came, with a lot of money. The rest of the family were scattered all over the country, but he has been staying on because he likes the old home—and—"

"And you," completed Alward. "I suppose so," she confessed. "He has proposed a half dozen times, but somehow I could not say yes. Sometimes I am almost afraid of him."

"When he is not with you?" suggested Alward. Betty nodded her head. "Don't you think it may be a sort of hypnotism?" he asked. "There are men who have that peculiar trick of gaining sympathy."

"It might be," she admitted. "I know that I never felt certain."

"Do you really know what it was that he had?" he asked curiously.

"My picture," she said, blushing. "He had been begging me for it for a long time. This evening just as Mrs. Morley complained of her loss he said he hoped that there would be no search, as he had my photograph in his pocket."

"That was why you came to our aid?" he asked. "Because you did not want it known that he had your picture?"

"You—people might suppose that I had given it to him."

"What of that? Were you afraid to let him think that?"

"I thought that you"—She paused lamely.

"You cared what I thought?" he asked wonderingly.

"I did not want you to think a thing like that," she stammered.

"Is this the picture?" he asked, drawing one from his pocket. She gave a wondering cry.

"How did you get it?" she demanded. "From the frame in the library," he explained. "You see, I had begun to believe that there was no hope for me, and I wanted at least a photograph to remind me of the girl whose face had brought me across the ocean."

"I," she exclaimed—"I have never been abroad!"

"But the Garfields were. They had your picture, and I fell in love with that. I wanted at least a photograph for my own. I knew that you could not marry Sattler, for I sent to Scotland Yard and got his history. To avoid a scandal, for your sake I merely warned him away. But I was afraid that you would not care for me when you found that I was responsible for the disclosures."

"Do you know," she said musingly, "I think it must have been you that kept me from saying 'Yes' to Billy."

"Then you care?" he cried, folding her in his arms. "You will marry me?"

"Not if I know it!" stormed Mr. Linden.

It did not take long to convince the old gentleman of the mistake he had made. "But why wasn't Sattler willing to be searched, then?" he demanded.

"He had my watch," explained Alward. "Even while he was protesting that he had reformed he took it. That was why I was against a search. I had just discovered my loss when you spoke and knew what would happen if there was a general search."

"Hugh!" said Betty softly, "you're the dearest and most thoughtful man in the world!"

"That's worth a hundred watches!" he answered as he kissed the upturned lips.

When Soft Crabs Are Dangerous.
"There is no danger in eating soft-shelled crabs," observed an epicure, "if they are fresh, but they are poison if they are not. They should be well seasoned and an extra lot of pepper put on them as a precaution, especially if the weather is very hot when they are eaten or if they are eaten shortly before one retires. It is the habit of many persons to eat soft-shelled crabs at nighttime. I do not know but that they taste better then. It is somewhat dangerous to many to drink milk after eating crabs. Milk seems to develop the colic that follows eating soft-shelled crabs with some persons. Another thing that should be remembered, and that is a sharp thunderstorm will kill soft-shelled crabs, and even the hard-shelled crab at times. Unless the soft-shelled crab has been cooked before the thunderstorm I think the safer plan would be to decline to eat it. Under all other conditions there is no danger in partaking of them, for I do not think any one would be criminal enough to cook a dead crab, hard of soft shell. The proper way to kill a crab is to throw him into a kettle of boiling water. I know that some people think this is cruel, but it is no more cruel than to stab them with a needle or kill them with chloroform, as I have known some extra sensitive persons to do."—Washington Star.

Apaches Never Took Scalps.
The taking of scalps has been spoken of so commonly in the press of the United States that it has become a general practice, when speaking of a man having lost his life among the Indians, to say, "He lost his scalp." Novellists even of today, when locating their stories in Apache land, almost invariably scalp the victims of Apache vengeance. As a matter of fact, one can say that the Apache never took scalps. Men who have lived in the Apache country and have been closely associated with them for thirty years or more claim that no full-blooded Apache ever scalped a man he killed. On the contrary, he would not touch a body after death and would throw away his weapons if stained with human blood. Their own dead the men never help to bury. This task is left to the women.—E. S. Curtis in Scribner's.

JAPAN IN PEACE TIME

Her People See Their Destiny
Plainly, Says Jacob H. Schiff.

STRONG FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA

No Complaining of Hardships Following the War and No Boasting Over Its Result—Not Restricting Trade, but Determined to Dominate the Far East.

Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, recently returned from his tour of the far east to New York and after a short visit at his office departed for his summer home at Scabright, N. J., says the New York Tribune. Regarding his tour of Japan, Mr. Schiff said:

Our stay in Japan covered about eight weeks. We spent a short while in Korea. We visited most of the more important towns and other points of interest and became much impressed with the ways of the people and their activities. Everybody in Japan appears to do work of some kind. It is a country without beggars, without drunkards, and all are polite and good natured. Nothing is heard or seen of the effect of the recent war. The people neither talked about it nor have they become overbearing or in any manner intoxicated by their great victories, but have quietly gone to work to develop their industries, to increase their commerce and trade and to get a fair control over the new markets which the success of their armies has opened for them.

A tendency to exclude other nations from these markets does not exist, the uniform and repeated assurance being readily given by Japan's leading statesmen that the promise of the "open door" in Korea and Manchuria will as far as Japan is concerned be strictly carried out. Korea itself is gradually getting under effective Japanese control and administration, which will be much of a benefit to this entire part of east country, the resources of which appear to have been dormant for centuries. These with proper and intelligent administrative methods should promise rich results.

The natural resources of Japan itself are probably somewhat limited, but its people are frugal, intelligent and energetic, and the burdens which the late war has imposed upon them do not appear to weigh heavily upon them.

Taxes are to a great extent indirect, such as the customs, the sake tax, the tobacco and salt monopolies, the stamp tax, the trolley fare impost and a variety of other taxes, which all yield large revenue to the state, as do the land and other taxes, such as the income tax, which latter, however, appears not to yield an entirely satisfactory result.

Under the law a sufficient sum must first be set apart from the government revenue to provide for the interest on the public debt and for a sinking fund, which latter the minister of finance estimated will amount to a minimum of 30,000,000 yen a year, and which he intends so to administer that it will equal the new bonds the government will have to issue for the acquisition of the private railroads. These latter, under a recent law, have become nationalized on a 5 per cent basis, payment to be made by an exchange of the railroad shares for internal bonds, such exchange to begin after two years and to extend over a period of ten years. The railroads acquired have almost all large earning capacity, and when their purchase becomes completed they should pay a large revenue to the state.

The banking system of the country is widely developed, and its currency seems to rest on a firm basis. The Bank of Japan, with branches in all important commercial centers, is alone empowered to issue the circulating medium, which is redeemable in gold on demand. It is a limited asset currency, protected by a considerable gold reserve, but in time of emergency it may be expanded upon payment of a heavy tax. This provision has, even during the war, protected the country against undue stringency and financial revulsion. Except the Bank of Japan all banks pay interest on deposits, those showing a constant increase, as do the bank clearings in the principal commercial centers, which since 1900 have more than doubled.

The people of Japan appear to be thoroughly convinced of their manifest destiny and without saying much if anything about it are evidently determined to maintain the leadership in the far east, which they have gained endeavor to obtain a most perfect understanding with China, will sustain the latter against further foreign aggression, but at the same time will herself make every effort to maintain peaceable and harmonious relations with all other nations.

The impression one receives is that Japan knows exactly what it needs and wants, and these people, believing as they do that they want only that which of right belongs to them, are determined with a singleness of purpose to obtain it. We met many if not most of the men who determine or wield an influence in the conduct of the nation's affairs, and one and all of them make the impression of earnest, prudent and patriotic leaders.

Great friendship is expressed everywhere for America and her people. We were the recipients of much hospitality, and every opportunity was given us to become acquainted with the social, economic and general conditions of the country.

A Chance For Balloonists.
A new prize of \$10,000 is offered in France for the invention of a dirigible balloon.

Heart Burial.

The body of Louis IX., after his death at Carthage in 1270, is related to have been boiled in wine and water in order to preserve it for transportation, and it was then shipped by Charles of Anjou (L.) to Sicily. Here the flesh and viscera were deposited in the Benedictine Abbey of Monreale, near Palermo. The heart and the bones remained, by desire of the soldiers, in the camp. Later his son Philip (Le Hardy) having carried them and those of his brother, Tristan, into Italy, they were taken to Paris in 1271. On March 21 of that year the bones, reduced to ashes, were deposited temporarily in Notre Dame, whence they were presently borne in state to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Denis, and at each spot by the way where the bearers paused, seven in number, Philip subsequently caused a cross to be raised.

Charles of Anjou dying at Foggia, 1285, his heart was sent to Angers, while his body was entombed in San Gennaro, at Naples. His viscera remained in the Duomo at Foggia.

Philip III. (Le Hardy) died of pestilence at Perpignan Oct. 5, 1285. His flesh was buried at Narbonne. His bones were transferred to St. Denis. His heart was given by Philip IV. (Le Bel) to the Dominicans of Paris.—London Notes and Queries.

Old Inns in England.
There is an almost puritanical simplicity about many of the old English inns and alehouses often in keeping with the old world names of their proprietors, as, for example, Amos Gale, Shadrach Meade, Samuel Ward or Mary Ann Mulcock. The names of the inns would require a paper to themselves. The Three Horseshoes has for its rival across the road the Four Horseshoes. At Peters Green the sign of the Half Moon nods complacently across the heath to the Bright Star. A favorite name in many a village is derived from the number of bells in the tower of the parish church. Thus there is the Six Bells at St. Michael's, where Lord Bacon lies buried, and Hatfield and Luton have each their Eight Bells. The Bull, the Bell, the Plow, the Rose and Crown, the George and the Dragon, the Red Lion, are old stagers to be found everywhere, reminding one of Joseph Addison's delightful essay in the earlier Spectator on the signposts of London, in which he says that "our streets are filled with blue boars, black swans and red lions, not to mention dying pigs and hogs in armor."—London Spectator.

Cholly—People talk about a "horse laugh." Horses never laugh while I'm around. Miss Pepperly—Then they can't laugh, that's all.—Chicago News.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.—Fichte.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear, or in perfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure and for circulars free.

Great Closing Out Sale for 30 Days
Best Lawn Mowers \$2.40 to \$4.00.
Best 5 and 6 ply Rubber Hoses 9c and 10c ft.
Best Screen Doors, 65c to \$1.10 complete.
Best Screen Windows 15c to 35c each.
Best Washing Machines, \$8.00 to \$5.50.
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Best Ovens, Hot Plates and Gas Stoves, \$1.00 up.
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.75 to \$5.50.
Best Kitchen Sinks, Binder Twine, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Churns, Roofing Paper, White Leads, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves, Granite and Marble Cream Freezers, Sycamore Sashes, Rope Pulleys, Wire Cloth, Netting, Crown Separators, Rye Nets, Best Copper and Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, Wheelbarrows and Farming Implements at Lowest Prices.

Massillon Hardware Co.,
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

LOTS FOR SALE!!
A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at \$200.
A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.
One lot on Clay alley \$300.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Opera Block over Hawvers
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. a. from 4 to 5:30 p. m.
THOMAS BUND, Agt.

Mrs. Orpha Smith
WILL OPEN A
General Repair Shop.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15.
Bicycles, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Gas Mantles, Globes, Chandeliers, Brackets.

Work Prompt and Guaranteed.
22½ W. Main Street.

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure, apoplexy, etc.—the result of kidney trouble. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys, and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

The Imported
Percheron Stallion